

294. Annual
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WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1848.

PRICE 6D.

No. 74.]

Now ready, price 3s. 6d., handsomely bound, and dedicated to Woman herself,
THE Character of Woman. The substance of a Lecture delivered extemporaneously at the Hanover-square Rooms, April 13, 1848, for the benefit of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, by the Rev. RICHARD CORBOLD, M.A., Rural Dean, Rector of Wortham, Author of "Zenon," "The Martyr," "The Young Man's Home," &c.—Orders received by Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street.

MRS. ELLIS'S NEW WORK.
On the 1st of June will be ready for delivery, Part II., price One Shilling,
SOCIAL Distinction; or, Hearts and Homes. By Mrs. ELLIS, Author of "The Women of England," "Family Secrets," &c. &c., embellished with a highly finished Engraving on steel, from an original design by Henry Warren, Esq., President of the New Water-colour Society. Each Part will contain forty-eight pages of letterpress and one steel engraving.
"There is some charming writing in this first part, much good sense, and a few admirable female portraits, that will at once command the interest of the reader."—Atlas, May 6, 1848.
London: J. and F. Tallis, 100, St. John-street.

Now ready, Part I., price One Shilling,
OLD London Bridge. By G. H. Rodwell. Illustrated with a highly-finished Engraving on Steel of the Bridge, by Alfred Ashley.
"The present number takes us back to an age of which we never tire to receive information; and Mr. Rodwell is evidently desirous to prepare his fare from the most authentic records of the past."—Era.
"A capital engraving of the bridge and houses upon it as in ancient times is alone sufficient to make a volume welcome; but the tale also begins with good promise, and is laid to an old date, when old pastimes were in vogue."—Literary Gazette.
London: John and Daniel A. Darling; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

CHEAP Music.—Eighty Shillings for Eight!
Music bound and classed in volumes, all new and fashionable, eighty shillings at full marked price, selling for a time at eight. Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Songs, and Piano Music; easy and difficult, by Jullien, Labitzky, Donizetti, and the first artists, at half price, and even quarter price. Cheap Music in immense variety of every description. The largest show in London, all sorts being kept without preference or prejudice, the principle being the cheapest the best.—WALKER'S, 17, Soho-square, established as the London Cheap Music Mart for sixty years.

ELEGANT Muslins.—Thousands of elegant
MUSLIN DRESSES are now offering at 2s. 11d. the dress, or any length cut at 4d. the yard. They are British manufacture, as ordered by the Queen, newest patterns, fast colours, cannot be had elsewhere, and cost the manufacturer more than double. By sending 3s. worth of postage stamps, a dress in any of the fashionable colours, namely, chocolate, blue, pink, lilac, or black, with an assortment of patterns, will be forwarded. Beautiful-long cloth or shirting calico, 12 yards for 2s. 11d. Prime family Irish linen at 8d., and a rich black ducape silk dress for 18s. 6d.
Address to ROWLAND HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

BLACK, White, and Grey Moreen, and
Horsehair Skirts, from 7s. 6d., at PALMER'S new Stay Warehouse, 2, Crawley-street, Oakley-square (near the Euston Station), where every description of Corset is to be obtained at the following low prices:—
White Satteen - - - - - from 8s. 6d.
Single Coutil - - - - - 9s. 6d.
Lined do. - - - - - 10s. 6d.
Paris Wove - - - - - 14s. 6d.
Children's Corded and Young Ladies' Stays in great variety. Miss Palmer attends personally on Ladies at their residences on receiving a line per post.

TO Ladies of Taste.—The Boudoir or Mont-
pensier Robe à Déjeuner, charming chef-d'œuvre of a most distinguished Parisian modiste, can only be procured in the Ladies' choice Ready-made Linen Warehouse, T. HUGHES and CO.'S, 203, Regent-street, in Prints and Muslins, 21s., 26s., 31s. 6d., varying with trimmings. De Laines and Cachemeres, 35s., 42s., 50s. Foulard Silks, 55s., 65s., 75s. Printed Flannels, 40s., 50s., to 70s.—Letters containing length of sleeve and skirt, and a Post-office order, or reference, promptly attended to. Complete Wedding and India Outfits; Crinolines, Layettes, Infants' Robes, and unique equestrian under clothing.

THE Latest Novelty of the Season.—The
DOUPELLA MANTELET, the most useful and elegant Visité yet produced, and at the most moderate price. A choice of 500 in Black, Glace, Watered, and Fancy Silks, 15s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 21s. This Mantle can only be obtained at the LONDON SILK ESTABLISHMENT, Bareges, Muslins, Carmelites, and Palestines, Dresses, Shawls, Silk Scarfs, &c., at half-price.
The London Silk Establishment, No. 137, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.
JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

WALLEY and HARDWICK'S Registered
DUPALLA.—"It is already to be seen in the coronetted carriage, and at all aristocratic resorts. Her Majesty has also extended her patronage to it."—Sunday Times, May 14, 1848.

WALLEY and HARDWICK'S Registered
DUPALLA, patronized by her Majesty.—This improvement on the Mantle or Visité is the most perfect and tastefully embellished integument in modern vesture, and has the recommendation of being purely English in design and manufacture. Prices extremely moderate. "It adapts itself to the graceful lineaments of the form with a bewitchment scarcely expressible."—Morning Post, May 11, 1848. "It is certainly a very exquisitely made and most graceful garment."—Standard, May 10, 1848. "It is made free for the arms, sits to the figure with a completeness we have never before noticed in any other garment, and has the most appreciable quality of improving the carriage of the wearer."—Globe, May 10, 1848. "The most novel garment of the day."—St. James's Chronicle, May 11, 1848. "It is the most elegant and becoming of the vast variety of mantelets of the day."—Lady's Newspaper, May 13, 1848.

WALLEY and HARDWICK'S Cheap
SILKS.—The May reception under the daily augmentation of additional deliveries. WALKING DRESSES in beautiful glace and fancy silks at 1s. 9d., 1s. 11d., and 2s. 2d. per yard. DINNER or EVENING COSTUME of rich and elegant damask and broché silks at 2s. 9d.; also the most brilliant combinations in very rich wide glace silks at 2s. 9d. per yard. DRAWING-ROOM HABILIMENTS in the most elegant wide broché and damask silks at 3s. 11d. The above are all of Spitalfields manufacture, and have, therefore, the highest claim upon all ladies who wish to encourage the native science of British artisans.—Walley and Hardwick, 66 and 67, Oxford-street.

WALLEY and HARDWICK'S Court
TRAINS of the most superb damask and broché wide silks, in all colours, at the very moderate price of Two Guineas the train.—Walley and Hardwick, determined to pursue the laudable motive of forwarding the interest of native art and industry in manufacture, are sacrificing all personal interest in the sale of Spitalfields silks, with which their stock now abounds.
Walley and Hardwick, 66 and 67, Oxford-street.

WALLEY and HARDWICK'S Made-up
ROBES in rich fancy glace and black silks, disposed in the best style, with three, four, or five flounces, at £1. 17s. 6d. Rich broché damask robes, £2. 15s. Beautiful printed muslins and baréges, with three, four, five, or six flounces, at 14s. 9d. Cashmere and other fashionable textures, with any number of flounces, at 12s. 9d.
Walley and Hardwick, 66 and 67, Oxford-street.

THE Osborne Dress Trimming, registered
according to Act of Parliament.—These very elegant and beautiful Summer Dress Trimmings, in all colours, are now most fashionable, being particularly adapted for muslin and other summer light fabric Dresses. They can be obtained of most Linendrapers and Dress Trimming Warehouses; or, wholesale, of the sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, DRESSER ROGERS, Fringe Manufacturer, 101, Borough, London.

SEWELL and CO. have to offer some extra-
ordinary Bargains in SPRING and SUMMER MATERIALS for LADIES' DRESSES.—1200 Barége Dresses at 11d. per yard; 1500 Muslin do. at 6d., 9d., 12d., and 14d. per yard; 800 Barége Shawls, 12s. 9d. each, with some elegant Flounced Dresses, confined entirely to themselves, suited for the fêtes.—Compton-house, Compton-street and Frith-street, Soho.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.
SEWELL and CO. invite the Nobility and
GENTRY to see their STOCK of CHOICE DESIGNS in SILKS, BAREGES, MUSLINS, and BALZARINES, with many other fabrics for LADIES' DRESSES.
The British School of Design, which has been so successful in the production of Patterns the last few years, has placed us on an equal position with our foreign neighbours, and from the superiority of our machinery we are enabled to compete with all foreign manufacture at as low prices. Supported by the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, the Spitalfields Weavers and the British Manufacturers must soon regain their wonted prosperity.—COMPTON-HOUSE, Frith-street and Compton-street, Soho.

RICH SPITALFIELDS SILKS.
SEWELL and CO., Compton-house, are now
showing their NEW BRITISH SILKS in brilliant shades of GLACE BROCADES and designs in figures, with a large quantity of wide FANCY SILKS at 1s. 9d. per yard. Several hundred pieces of FIGURED CHECK and STRIPE GLACES from 2s. to 3s. Very CHOICE MUSLINS from 8s. 6d. to 21s. the Dress. New BAREGES 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard. The Room set apart for Skirts in Silk and Baréges and Ball Dresses is most attractive. The Mantle and Shawl Departments are full of Novelties. Several hundred Long and Square Barége and Cashmere Shawls extremely cheap.—Frith-street and Compton-street, Soho.

DISTRIBUTION of Holloway's Cartoon
ENGRAVINGS. Value £70,000.—Lovers of these sublime examples of line engraving (the finest series in the world), after Raphael's splendid Cartoons in Hampton-court Palace, will be astonished to find that Mr. WEBB has determined to DISPOSE of this magnificent STOCK, late the property of Messrs. Holloway and Co., for 20,000 guineas, in 20,000 divisions, varying in value from 100 guineas to 2 guineas, the lowest division at 21s. each, or seven for 6 guineas, which seven cannot be less than a complete set of seven cartoons. 3000 of the above engravings are elegantly framed, 705 complete sets, 1800 pairs, &c. The property to be seen at the Raphaelian Gallery, 33, Soho-square, and catalogues had, or forwarded, on the receipt of two postage-stamps.

JOHN CAPPER and SON.—Ladies' Ready-
MADE LINEN.—Ladies will find all Underclothing of the best materials and work at very moderate prices, in a separate department upstairs, at 69, Gracechurch-street.—All parcels above three pounds' value sent throughout England carriage paid, except cross country.

THE Greatest Novelty in Dresses produced
this season is a very elegant style introduced by CHARLES EVANS and CO., and now selling, made up in skirts of various light textures. The designs are registered, and engaged exclusively to this establishment, and are justly considered the most beautiful specimens of British manufacture yet offered to the public. An inspection is respectfully solicited, as also to the various novelties in Mantles, Shawls, Silks, &c.—CHARLES EVANS and CO., 119, Oxford-street, corner of Princes-street.

WEDDING Orders and India Outfits
executed in the first style of Fashion at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under Clothing, Dressing Gowns, and Robes à la Déjeuner, in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready made. Youths and Gentlemen's Shirts made in the neatest style. The Ladies' Registered Equestrian Shirt can only be obtained at Mrs. NORTON'S, 72, Strand, Adelphi.

LADIES' Wedding, India, and Family
COLONIAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 203, Regent-street (T. HUGHES and CO.); where entire Individual and Family OUTFITS, also orders for every description of choice Ready-made Linen Underclothing, Layettes, Infants' Robes and Clothing, Equestrian Requisites, and Printed Flannel Robes, &c., for home use, are completed in the newest and best taste, at most economical charges. Graduated price lists, to suit various means, with correct overland route and ship passage information, forwarded, and passages and cabins engaged, free of charge. Air-tight tin cases and regulation overland trunks, 21s.

SILKS for the Million.—Stagg and
MANTLE have been fortunate in purchasing, during the Revolutionary Crisis, the following large lots, which they are now selling at prices utterly astounding:—
25,000 yards Striped and Checked Silks.
28,000 " Rich Striped and Plain Glace do.
12,000 " Richest Broché and Damask do.

TO Town and Country Milliners.—The
Ribbon and Fancy departments at STAGG and MANTLE'S are unrivalled for extent and variety of New and Seasonable Novelties. N.B. Cut lengths (to the trade) at the wholesale prices.
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

SPRING Fashions.—Mrs. Tuck begs
respectfully to inform her very kind patrons and Ladies in general that her Millinery Rooms are now replete with every novelty for the present season, selected with the utmost taste and care, and at the same moderate prices which have always characterised this establishment.—Mourning and Wedding orders executed with the greatest promptitude and economy.—No. 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place.

CROCHET FOR THE LADIES.
LADIES are requested to try Clarkson's
celebrated SIX-CORD PATENT INDIARUBBER THREAD, warranted the best article ever made, either for Sewing, Crochet, Knitting, or Netting. A single trial will prove its merits.
Sold, Wholesale, by Messrs. Stone and Bryer, King William-street; Messrs. Block and Sons; Messrs. Fandel and Phillips; and Messrs. Hutton and Co., Newgate-street, London; and by the proprietor, M. CLARKSON, Cotton Spinner, Friars Mill, Leicester.

OLD Gilt Frames made New in one instant,
by merely touching the surface with SMITH'S GOLD REVIVER, 1s. 6d. per bottle.—ELECTRO-LIQUID SILVER, 1s., renders old worn-out Plated Articles as beautiful and lasting as new. Cost and trouble less than cleaning.—LACKER and BRONZE REVIVER, 1s. 6d., for reviving and beautifying metallic surfaces.
Sole Manufacturer, SMITH, 231, Strand (exactly opposite Norfolk-street). City Depot, Deanes, London-bridge; Appleby, Soho Bazaar; Coleman, Pantheon, Fernier, Pollock, and Co., Dublin.

STAYS—CORSETS—STAYS.

Ladies, buy your Stays at
GEORGE ROBERTS';
 ADDRESS,

4, LOWNDES-TERRACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE; AND 183, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

LADIES' Superior Ready-Made Linen,
 WEDDING AND FOREIGN OUTFITS.—POPE and PLANTE
 solicit an inspection of their NEW PATTERNS in the above articles
 from the first houses in Paris, which they submit at very economical
 prices. Dressing Robes and Morning Wrappers in various styles and
 materials. Woollen Underclothing and every description of the best
 Hosiery.—Pope and Planter, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

VARICOSE Veins.—Surgical Elastic Stock-
 INGS and KNEE-CAPS of a new and ingenious fabric, for cases
 of Varicose Veins and Weakness, are introduced and extensively manu-
 factured in every form, by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place,
 Pall-mall. This pervious elastic yield an unvarying support and equal
 pressure without the trouble of lacing or bandaging. Patronized by
 very eminent surgeons. Instructions for measurement on application,
 and the article sent by post.

CORSET de la Cour Francaise.—To the
 Ladies.—The most important and interesting fact of the season
 is to be found in the introduction into this country from Paris of the
 "CORSET DE LA COUR FRANCAISE." The waist may be ren-
 dered yet smaller than heretofore without injury to the health, as this
 stay is composed of a peculiarly woven elastic material, which, while
 it possesses great power of reducing the waist, permits of the most de-
 licate respiration and the natural play of the chest, and thus, by the
 uninterrupted circulation of the blood, giving a healthy freshness to the
 complexion, support to the body, with exquisite gracefulness of car-
 riage.

Quotations translated from the French journals of January last:—
 "The waist is certainly rendered more than two inches less in di-
 ameter, or the symmetrical arrangement of the corset to 'la dame' pro-
 duces such appearances."—Paris Journal.

"For riding, walking, dancing, in sickness or in health, nothing could
 be better devised or come to the aid of our wives, daughters, sisters, or
 female friends more opportune."—Chirurgical Monthly Review.

"Physicians of the first eminence have pronounced them to be free
 from the baneful effects of all other corsets, and that, although it brings
 the waist within a more circumscribed limit, it permits of the most un-
 controlled action."—Galignani's Messenger.

"The secret is exploded—hitherto kept profound amongst a few of the
 court elite. England will now compete with our artists in the fabrica-
 tion of superior corsets, and the despairing femme is enabled to pro-
 cure, at a reduced tariff, this acme of ease and gracefulness."—Beau
 Monde.

"This corset yields to the pressure of the body even while it adds to
 its support. All others of la mode antique cause the body to give way
 to their rigidity."—Nouveau Journal des Modes.

"This is as it should be. The corset is made for la dame, not, as
 hitherto, la dame for the corset."—Gazette de la Hygiene
 This Corset may be procured through any respectable draper in
 the United Kingdom; or, wholesale, of Messrs. W. THOMAS and
 BROTHERS, 128 and 129, Cheapside, London.

CABINET Furniture, Carpets, Bedding,
 UPHOLSTERY, &c.—The GREAT WESTERN FURNITURE
 BAZAAR, 30, 31, 32, and 33, Crawford-street, Marylebone, INO. DENT
 and CO., Proprietors. An inspection is respectfully solicited of actually
 the largest stock of furnishing requisites in London, the whole war-
 ranted, and price marked in plain figures, whereby parties can make
 their own estimates and a selection at once of the whole of the articles
 suitable for any class of house. Any article purchased and not ap-
 proved of will be exchanged, it being their firm resolve to conduct their
 business on strictly honourable principles. Second-hand Furniture of
 every description constantly on sale.—N.B. No connection with any
 shop or place called "Furniture Bazaar."

JOSEPH LOADER, Furniture and
 Looking-Glass Manufacturer, 33, Pavement, Finsbury.—The
 extensive celebrity of Joseph Loader's Establishment for twenty five
 years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstery Business, affords a
 certain guarantee to all purchasers from his stock that whatever they
 may select will be of the most approved fashion and best workmanship,
 moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment suitable to the decoration of the Dining and
 Drawing Room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising
 Chairs, Tables, Piers, and Chimney Glasses, Cheffoniers, Drawers,
 Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices,
 corresponding with the wants or elegancies of household economy.
 Also Self-Acting Reclining Chairs and Couches, suitable for the ease
 and comfort of an invalid, offered on terms with which none but first-
 rate houses can successfully compete.

J. L. also begs leave to call attention to his Patent Airtight Bedsteads,
 &c., as designed by him, which render the emission of any noxious
 effluvia an utter impossibility. They are warranted fully effective as
 the most expensive Commodities. Price £1. 15s.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained on application by any party
 who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for any
 commencement or completion of housekeeping, coupled with condi-
 tions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Solid Rosewood Chairs, French polished	0 15 0	each to	1 2 0
Sets of eight Mahogany ditto	4 4 0		4 10 0
Sets of eight Mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0		5 10 0
Gondola Easy Chairs (in leather)	1 8 0		1 16 0
Langham Easy Chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0		1 8 0
Reclining Easy Chairs, in leather, spring	2 0 0		3 5 0
Patent Reclining Chairs, with leg-rest,			
stuffed all hair, morocco leather, on	6 0 0		8 10 0
patent castors			
Mahogany Lounging Chairs, carved through-	3 4 0		3 10 0
out, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent	2 15 0		3 15 0
castors	2 11 0		2 14 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	3 10 0		4 8 0
Mahogany Loo Tables, French polished			
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 5 0		3 10 0
Rosewood Cheffoniers, with carved back,			
marble tops, three feet carved	4 12 0		5 15 6
Four-feet carved Mahogany Sideboard,	3 12 6		5 5 0
with drawers and four doors, cellarets, and			
trays complete, French polished	4 0 0		4 15 0
Mahogany Dining Tables, with sliding frames,	6 6 0		7 15 6
loose leaves, and castors			
Mahogany Bedsteads, with cornices or poles,	2 12 6		3 12 6
sacking or lath bottom, polished	2 5 0		2 11 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double	8 10 0		15 0 0
screwed, and bracketed round			
Three feet six inch Elliptic Wash-stands,	1 5 0		1 15 0
marble tops	0 3 0		0 5 0
Dressing Tables en suite	2 1 0		3 17 0
Winged Wardrobes, with drawers in centres	0 16 6		0 17 6
Three-feet Mahogany or Japanned Chest of			
Drawers			
Chamber Chairs, with cane or willow seats			
Chimney Glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to			
40 by 24 inches			
Alva or Wool Mattress, four feet six inches			

Shipping and country orders promptly executed, and the cus-
 tomary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.
 JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury,
 London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be
 addressed in full.

SOUVENIRS in Hair.—Ladies or Gentle-
 men requiring hair made into jewels as tokens of remembrance
 may have the same elegantly made into Bracelets, Rings, Chains,
 Brooches, Crosses, Pins, Studs, &c., by B. LEE, Artiste in Hair, 41,
 Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. Every article manufactured on the
 premises, securing to all parties the certainty of having the same hair
 returned, executed in the first style of fashion and elegance at moderate
 charges.—Devices of Feathers, Wreaths, Bouquets, Tombs, &c.—Pat-
 terns sent to any part of the kingdom.

IMPORTANT to Ladies wishing to pre-
 serve the Hair of a Relative or Friend.—In consequence of the
 objection made by Ladies to entrust Jewellers or persons not artists,
 DEWDNEY begs to state that he is a WORKING ARTIST, and that
 Hair entrusted to him does not leave his possession until made and re-
 turned in the form desired. He also makes, in a superior style, Brace-
 lets, Guards, Rings, Devices of Feathers, Flowers, and every description
 of Souvenir, at much less cost, as the following will prove:—An elegant
 Hair and Gold Ring made and sent free to any part of the Kingdom for
 3s. 6d.; fine Guard ditto, 5s. 6d.—Mr. G. DEWDNEY, Artist in Hair,
 174, Fenchurch-street, London.

ROWLANDS' Toilet Articles, each of in-
 fallible attributes:—ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is highly
 and universally appreciated for creating and sustaining luxuriant
 Tresses; ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a preparation of unrivalled
 efficacy in improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion; and
 ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTRIFICE, is invaluable for
 its beautifying and preservative effects on the Teeth and Gums.

* Beware of Spurious Imitations.—Some are offered under the im-
 plied sanction of Royalty and the Government Departments, with similar
 attempts at deception. The only genuine one each bears the name of
 "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the Article on the Wrapper or
 Label. Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by every re-
 spectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the kingdom.

TO Ladies.—On the drive, the ride, the
 promenade, or the aquatic excursion, LADIES should ever be
 provided with ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which will be found gratefully
 refreshing to the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relax-
 ation, allaying all irritability and heat, and immediately affording the
 pleasing sensation attendant on restored elasticity and healthful state
 of the skin. As a protector and restorer of the Hair, Rowland's Ma-
 assar Oil will be found alike efficacious, guarding it from the injurious
 operation of the sun and dust. * It is highly necessary, on purchasing,
 to see that the word "ROWLANDS" precedes the name of the article
 on the wrapper of each, as SPURIOUS IMITATIONS are abroad.

Do you suffer Toothache? If so, use
 BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling the decayed spots. An instant
 and permanent cure, rendering defective teeth useful in mastication.
 The same as sold by Dentists at 2s. 6d. SOLD BY CHEMISTS
 EVERYWHERE, price 1s. London: Wholesale by all the Medicine
 houses.

TEETH.—Mr. Thomas, 38, Duke-street,
 Grosvenor-square (late principal assistant and designer to
 Mr. Moggridge, Dentist to the Royal Family), supplies his new
 ARTIFICIAL TEETH, highly recommended by the Faculty, being
 placed without pain on the most tender gums, rendering the extraction
 of old stumps unnecessary. Mr. Thomas will guarantee comfort in
 mastication and a pure articulation. For a single Artificial Tooth,
 3s. 6d.; a complete set, £3. 15s. Irregularities of Children's teeth
 rectified, and every branch connected with mechanical dentistry at one-
 third the usual charge.—N.B. No waiting. Attendance from ten to
 five. Consultation free.

A GOOD Set of Teeth.—Preventive better
 than Cure.—All Ladies who value this most useful of Nature's
 ornaments, and who wish to be free from that excruciating pain, the
 toothache, must use RIMMEL'S ODONTINE, or PRESERVATIVE
 TOOTH-POWDER, which, being composed on chemical principles, will
 preserve the teeth from decay, and keep them in a healthy condition,
 giving them thereby a beautiful pearl-like appearance, without resorting
 to the strong acids contained in all other tooth-powders, which destroy
 the enamel. Price 2s. 6d. To be had of all Perfumers and Chemists;
 and of the Inventor, E. Rimmel, Perfumer, Proprietor of the Bouquet de
 Jenny Lind, &c., 39, Gerrard-street, Soho, and 29, Walbrook, London.

THE Shaking Quakers' Herbal Pill, or
 "MOTHER ANN LEE'S" certain Cure for all BILIOUS and
 SCROFULOUS MALADIES.

The ingredient in the Shaking Quakers' Herbal Pill, in which exists
 its essential character, has been a subject of much controversy amongst
 the ingenious and the learned. Some, whose researches, like those of
 Humboldt and Spix, have been guided by scientific knowledge, and a
 liberal and expansive appreciation of the analogies of plants, have as-
 sumed that the pills were formed from the inspissated juice of the
 vassa or the saccolobium, or some other epigenic plant; others, from
 their activity, imagine the introduction of the extracts of some one or
 other of the convolvulaceae. Some imagine the mechoacanous, others
 the soldanella, to have yielded these extracts. Others, again, will have
 earnest endeavours to obtain the truth; nay, we wish them success.
 Silence being imposed on our lips by our fraternity, we may nevertheless
 heartily and without sophistication wish them "God speed." We are
 theirs, like ours, is a labour of love. Our mission, like theirs, has been
 in the woods—a mission of philanthropy and utility. We, like them,
 have gathered the cinchona to husband it. We, like them, have noted the
 hoard the click of the rattlesnake, and stealthily have crept past the ven-
 erous reptile, at the same time looking with confiding eye on the angu-
 sonous fang. The Herbal Pill, therefore, is compounded only of the
 purest herbs and simples, collected where growing in the clearest air.
 This preparation is entirely a natural botanical medicine of the purest
 kind, assimilating with the system, and acting upon it, not with the
 dangerous, because unnatural and foreign to the human body, but by
 sympathy and absorption. Its healthy action on the stomach and bowels
 produces increased appetite, the immediate and proper assimilation of
 the food, as proved at once by the colour of the excrementitious matter
 of disordered assimilation. The skin, from being burning or cold, be-
 comes warm and perspirable, and the health and strength, after some
 condition of the system, and as it were, a renovated constitution, are
 with certainty arrived at.

A liberal allowance to all Societies for visiting the Sick and
 Afflicted.
 Countless signatures and affirmations are universal in the United
 States, as to the extraordinary virtues of the Herbal Pill; but to publish
 them here is superfluous.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at the American Agency Depot, 304, Strand,
 London; and of the specially-appointed sub-Agents throughout Great
 Britain, in boxes at 8d., 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 5s. each; any one of which
 can be transmitted from the Wholesale Depot, through the post, by re-
 mitting postage-stamps to the amount.

ROYAL Victoria Felt Carpeting,
 Patronised by her Majesty, and used in the Royal Palaces, and in
 the New House of Lords.

Those who study economy are strongly recommended to use this
 description of Carpeting, which, from its durability, beauty of pattern,
 and brilliancy of colouring, is equal to Brussels; and, costing less than
 half the price, is now being generally substituted for it.

The Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole Manufacturers
 under the patent, inform the trade that they are constantly introducing
 new designs, and that those of the present season are now on view, and
 will be found of the choicest description and suitable for all styles of
 rooms.

The public can be supplied through the Company's Agents in nearly
 all the provincial towns of the three kingdoms, and at every respectable
 Carpet House in London and its suburbs. The Company also manu-
 facture Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in
 the most recherche designs, Waistcoatings, Plain Cloths suitable for
 Upholsterers; Cloths admirably adapted for Coach and Railway Carriage
 Linings; Thick Felt for Plate Glass and Marble Polishing; and likewise
 Felt for various other purposes.

Manufacturers: Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough-road, London.
 The trade only supplied at their Wholesale Warehouses: 8, Love-lane,
 Wood-street, Cheapside.

ELASTIC Boots.—The Queen's Boots.

J. SPARKES HALL informs Ladies and Gentlemen that he has
 brought his ELASTIC BOOT to the highest state of perfection; and
 having recently effected several important improvements in that excellent
 article, which have rendered it the easiest, best fitting, and most elegant
 boot ever offered, he has manufactured for the present season a stock of
 more than 2000 pairs. He begs to announce that this assortment com-
 prises single soles, double soles, treble soles, and cork soles, all made on
 entirely new principle, and warranted to be of the most durable as well as
 the most beautiful workmanship. The shape and form are peculiarly
 his own, and from the extensive patronage he is honoured with, he be-
 lieves the only true form that has ever been adopted to secure both ease
 and neatness. Every article is, in respect of material, workmanship, fit,
 and style, the best; and all workmen and workwomen at this establish-
 ment have good wages and regular employment throughout the year. A
 printed circular, with full particulars of the prices of the following
 articles, with instructions for taking measure in the readiest manner,
 will be forwarded with great pleasure free to any part of the world.
 Elastic boots, elastic clogs, and goloshes for ladies, gentlemen, and chil-
 dren, without straps or fastenings, elastic shoes, elastic ankle bands,
 elastic beaver soles, and elastic gaiters.—J. Sparkes Hall, Maker to her
 Majesty the Queen and the Queen of the Belgians, 308, Regent-street,
 opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate.—Dr. De La Motte's
 NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCO-
 LATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and Sold by the
 Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root,
 which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and
 alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to
 the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to
 promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary
 breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the fre-
 quency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been
 found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs,
 &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin,
 gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach,
 and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines occasioning flatulence,
 costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

JOUVIN'S Patent French Kid Gloves.

L. T. PIVER and CO., Perfumers, Gloves, &c., 160, Regent-
 street, beg to inform the nobility and gentry that they have made ar-
 rangements with the Patentee for the exclusive sale of JOUVIN'S
 PATENT FRENCH KID GLOVES. Those persons who desire to be
 "bien gantées" will find a great advantage in buying the "Jouvins,"
 as they are the only gloves made in France upon which dependance can
 be placed for exactness of fit, and for the uniformity of size, which is
 desideratum is obtained by the peculiar method in which they are cut
 and marked. In consequence of the rapidly-increasing demand for
 these celebrated Gloves, the nobility and gentry are cautioned that
 none are genuine unless stamped "Brevet d'Invention—Gants Jouvins"
 inside one glove, and inside the other L. T. Piver, Paris and London.
 To be procured only of L. T. Piver and Co., Perfumers and Glovers,
 160, Regent-street, London.

L. T. Piver and Co. recommend their new and fashionable Perfumes
 of West End Bouquet and Magnolia; Eau de Cologne des Princes;
 Vinaigre rafraichissant des Princes, and also their celebrated Lettuce
 Soap.

ALOPECIA—Baldness, arising from any
 cause (except the natural debility of the very aged), perfectly
 cured in the course of a few weeks, by the regular use of PURKISS'S
 TRICHOGENITOR. This invaluable preparation is from the recipe
 of an eminent Physician, who, convinced of its efficacy, and also at one
 of the largest London Hospitals, has kindly permitted the proprietor to
 offer it for the benefit of the public. J. P. respectfully informs sceptics
 that he will undertake to restore their Hair, so long as the root exists
 and not receive any fee till the new hair is produced. Sold in bottle
 and pots, 2s. 6d. the oz., 4s. 2 oz., 7s. 4 oz., sent to any part of the
 world upon receipt of Post-office Orders or Stamps. None are genuine
 unless stamped Purkiss's Trichogenitor, 256, High-street, Borough.

N.B. A liberal profit allowed to agents.

Address, J. Purkiss, Artist in Hair, 256, High-street, Borough.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DIXON'S Antibilious Pills.—No Medicine
 ever offered to the public has met with such general approval as
 DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For the last FIFTY YEARS the
 have been considered a safe and effectual remedy for complaints arising
 from affections of the Liver and Stomach, viz., Indigestion, Loss of
 Appetite, Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, Costiveness, and the disorders
 caused from the want of a proper secretion of bile. They are well cal-
 lated for those persons and elderly people who are obliged constantly to
 take some medicine in order to assist the action of the bowels, as they
 contain no drastic ingredients, and their repeated use does not lessen
 their efficacy, or weaken the stomach; they have a peculiar effect in
 relieving Headache, and all disagreeable symptoms which arise from too
 much wine, or any excess of the table. As a medicine in warm climates
 where bilious complaints are so frequent and alarming, they are an in-
 valuable remedy, and strongly recommended to persons who travel, as
 they retain their efficacy for some years. The proprietors of this ex-
 cellent preparation, in consequence of repeated applications, have been
 induced to offer a ONE-SHILLING BOX, which is sold wholesale and
 retail, with the former sizes, at their new Establishment, 24, Conduit
 street, Regent-street (none are genuine which have not George Dixon
 engraved on the Government Stamp, sealed with his arms); and sold
 by Messrs. Butler and Harding, Cheapside; Barclay and Sons,
 Farringdon-street; Newbery and Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Dr.
 and Co., Bush-lane, Cannon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard;
 Willoughby and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Dietrichstein and Hanna,
 Oxford-street; in Dublin by Messrs. Butler and Co., Sackville-street
 in Edinburgh by Messrs. Haines and Co.; and retail by all dealers
 in Patent Medicines.

MEMOIRS
OF
REMARKABLE WOMEN.

MRS. BARBARA HOFLAND.

Mrs. Hofland, whose useful career we are about to trace, was one of those illustrious individuals who, endowed with a good heart and strong intellect, now and then appear, and by their writings, but more especially by moral excellence of character, check the progress of vice, and inculcate the practice of every virtue. Such spirits stand out upon the face of society as "burning and shining lights," and when they are taken from us we feel that the world is darker and colder for their absence. They still live, however, in their works and on the page of history, for "the memory of the just is blessed;" and we are glad on this occasion to pay a public tribute to the memory of Mrs. Hofland, who was so deservedly valued and beloved.

The interesting subject of our present brief sketch was born at Sheffield in the year 1770; her father, Mr. Robert Wreaks, was an extensive manufacturer in Sheffield, who did not long survive the birth of his daughter; and, her mother marrying again soon after, little "Barbara" was placed under the care of a discreet and amiable aunt, who, perceiving the promise of the talents that distinguished her charge in after life, bestowed the most affectionate care upon her education, by which the moral and intellectual faculties with which she was endowed were developed and matured.

She continued with her aunt until the age of twenty-six, when she became the wife of Mr. T. Bradshaw Hoole, a young man of great worth and promise, connected with an important mercantile house in Sheffield. Her domestic happiness, however, was destined to be again overshadowed: she lost her first child, and her devoted husband, being seized with rapid consumption, followed soon after, leaving her at the age of twenty-eight a widow, with an infant son of only four months old; and, as if her patience and resignation were to be taxed to the utmost, the house in which her husband had been concerned was considerably affected by the political events which at that time disturbed Spain and Holland; added to which, one of her trustees became a bankrupt and defrauded her of her property.

It is very important to notice these deep and painful shadowings in her history, because of the moral tone which they no doubt were influential in giving to her mind, and the enlarged charity which formed so pleasing a feature in her character, and is, we believe, the union of all other virtues. The sun, though so pure and stainless, is still the fountain of the primitive colours; and, as light is a union of all colours, so is charity a blending of all the higher virtues. As the sun is the source of light, so is Heaven the great fountain of charity. As the sun gives life to the vegetable and animal world by its light and heat, so charity quickens the moral world, giving to mankind whatever love, peace, and happiness there may be in it.

With a spirit chastened but unsubdued by misfortune, she resolved in 1805 upon the publication of a volume of poems, the composition of which had agreeably occupied her leisure hours; and no sooner was it made known than the good people of Sheffield, whose sympathy had been already awakened by the exemplary and amiable demeanour of the young and distressed widow, pressed forward with a zeal creditable to their appreciation of her worth, to enter their names as subscribers, so that before the book passed through the press nearly two thousand copies were engaged. The proceeds of this publication so far exceeded the expenses as to enable her to establish herself in a school at Harrogate, where she produced other small works, principally in prose, which were very popular and much admired. One of them, "The Clergyman's Widow," has gone through many editions.

Ten years had elapsed since the death of her husband, when she became intimately acquainted with Mr. Thomas C. Hofland, a landscape-painter, in whom she found a kindred spirit with her own, and the result was the most devoted attachment to each other, which led to their marriage, contrary, it would appear, to the wish of her family and friends, who looked too much at the pecuniary aspect of the affair, and their removal to London. She now pursued writing with

increased zeal, and in the course of 1812 published five works, the first of which, "The Daughter-in-Law," was so much admired by her Majesty Queen Charlotte



This Tablet is erected, by a few attached Friends, to the Memory of
BARBARA HOFLAND
(Relict of Thomas Christopher Hofland, artist), authoress of the "Son of a Genius," &c. &c. She endeavoured with Christian humility to recommend by her example the lessons inculcated in her writings. Born at Sheffield, A.D. 1770. Died at Richmond, Nov. 9, 1844.

that she signified her royal permission that some future work of Mrs. Hofland's might be dedicated to her. In the following year "Emily," a novel, in four volumes, was produced, and dedicated to her Majesty, and also

"The Son of a Genius," which soon became very popular, has been translated into several continental languages, and extensively circulated in the United States of America. It is a great favourite with the young, for whose improvement it was particularly designed, and has repeatedly called forth the warmest eulogiums from the wise and good, amongst which may be quoted the testimony of Mr. and Miss Edgeworth, who say that no book has effected so much good in Ireland, as it was particularly suited to correct the improvident character of the Irish.

From this time to the month of her death it may be truly said that she never discontinued writing. Her powers of invention seemed unbounded; and, although the large majority of her works were designed for youth, and consequently of small compass, yet the immense mass that proceeded from her pen was surprising; for, in addition to the works that bore her name, she was a constant contributor to magazines and annuals, either anonymously or under assumed titles. Those who knew her intimately were the more astonished at her powers of composition, as they saw how actively and constantly she attended to every domestic duty, and how zealously and usefully she exerted herself to relieve the wants and distresses of others. Deeply distressing it is to know that such goodness was not appreciated where it was most exercised, and that this amiable Christian was doomed to suffer the keenest torments and indignities, resulting from the follies and passions of those who ought in duty most to have blessed and cherished her. In most of her stories on the moral endowments, such as "Energy," "Self-denial," "Patience," &c. (particularly the last), are to be traced evident descriptions of these trials; but in most cases the fiction falls short of the reality—the romance was less unnatural than the truth. She deeply suffered, but as freely forgave, and to the day of her death excused, loved, and blessed those who had most wronged her.

It may appear, perhaps, unnecessary to pronounce an opinion on productions which have been circulated by tens of thousands, and translated into many languages, and which have been signally effective of good. We cannot, however, forbear adverting to the fact that in Mrs. Hofland's writings, more than in those of perhaps any other authoress, you behold the character of the woman. Her beautiful simplicity, her lively imagination, her tenderness of feeling, her devoted piety, were the characteristics of the woman, which enshrined her in the affections of all who knew her. About seventy works have proceeded from her pen, of which nearly 300,000 copies have been sold in this country, and many thousands on the Continent, and in America, where 20,000 of "The Czarina" were sold upon its first appearance. When we reflect upon the extensive circulation of her works, and that they were designed and calculated to enlighten the mind and improve the heart, we feel that the least we can do is to remember her with gratitude and esteem.

In addition to those already named, the following works by Mrs. Hofland may be particularly noticed:—The novels of "Beatrice," "Says she to her Neighbour, What?" "Captives in India," and "The Unloved One;" and the tales of "Ellen the Teacher," "Merchant's Widow," "Adelaide," "Humility," "Fortitude," "Decision," "Tales of the Priory," and "Tales of the Manor." She was also the writer of a celebrated letter that appeared during the unhappy differences between George IV. and Queen Caroline, entitled "A Letter of an Englishwoman," which, line, entitled "A Letter from a Sovereign to his People." In 1818 was printed for presentation 100 copies in folio of a "Descriptive Account of Whiteknights, a Seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough," embellished with 23 engravings, from pictures by Mr. Hofland. Mrs. Hofland wrote this work, which concluded with a very clever poem, remarkable for the same peculiar and striking imagery that distinguishes Spenser.

Mrs. Hofland's son by her first husband, Mr. Hoole, was educated for the church, and became curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in which office he died in March, 1833, his death being ascribed principally to his great and zealous exertions in fulfilling his responsible

duties. To his mother he was a devoted and affectionate son.

Mr. Hofland having earned considerable reputation as a landscape-painter, died at Leamington on the 3rd of January, 1843, and a memoir of his life, written by his widow, will be found in vol. 19 of "The Gentleman's Magazine." The interesting and aged subject of our necessarily brief memoir was not, however, left desolate. In a letter to a friend she says, "life has been stormy with me, but I trust my sun will set peacefully;" and so it did. She engaged the affections of kind neighbours with hearts akin to her own, and for the last two years of her life was cherished with every attention. Her loss is severely felt by those neighbours, and a large circle of friends, for her great moral worth, happy temper, and interesting powers of anecdote and conversation rendered her esteemed in private society in the same degree as her literary productions had made her popular with the world. She breathed her last in that peace which none but the Christian knows, at Richmond, on the 9th of November, 1844, and was buried in Richmond Church on the 16th of November.

The portrait which we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers is the first published, and is taken from a beautiful water-colour drawing by Mr. George Freeman, of New York, in the possession of A. Roberts, Esq., of Hammersmith, who has very kindly allowed us to copy it, and to whom we are indebted for the facts contained in our biographical sketch.

A beautiful monument in marble, of which we give an engraving, by E. W. Wyon, Esq., has been recently placed in Richmond Church. It is finely conceived, is marked by classical feeling, and is executed with great skill; and is altogether such as to advance the reputation of the sculptor. We regret to learn that the subscriptions for the monument are not yet sufficient to enable the committee adequately to remunerate the sculptor for his labour; but, as the subscription list is still open, we trust that among the many admirers of Mrs. Hofland's writings there will be found those who will assist the committee in fully carrying out their praiseworthy object. We cannot allow this subject to pass without expressing our surprise that for the small space required for the monument on the wall of Richmond Church twenty-five pounds was demanded, paid, and safely reached its destination—the vicar's pocket. This is certainly a sad damper to similar purposes, and not likely to encourage monumental art.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)



DECIDEDLY the most brilliant offshoot of the Republic has been our fête of Sunday—but as to its being productive of anything like unanimous fraternity is a mere farce. However, we travellers must take things as they come, and moralise as little as we can help. On one subject I, for one, shall never fraternize with the new order of things—and that is as respects the abominably early hours at which all proceedings, whether for pleasure or business, are undertaken. Going to rest at midnight, or later, one is not altogether in that milky mood of human kindness which loves to be roused up at four o'clock in the morning; and on the occasion of the late fête it was my fate to be almost stunned at that unseemly hour by the shoutings, chantings, drumming, and trumpeting of the crowds who heralded the dawn. As the sun rose bannered cars made their appearance in all directions, and gay and beautiful young girls with chaplets of laurel and rose flitted about like butterflies, and, massing themselves into groups, took their stations on the Boulevards in connection with the various processions. The various processions—ah, there's the rub!—for to describe this legion-like *cortège* would be impossible. Some of the works of art were really charming—for instance, the gigantic display of artificial flowers, almost rivalling Nature herself; the triumphs of the *plumassier*, and the displays of the armourer. An enormous temple, dedicated to the Arts, and containing some groups of lovely children, very appropriately closed the immense line of exhibition. At about four o'clock p.m. the amicable collision of all this vasty glitter, with the civic troops in process of review, took place. Then bouquets flew about, the shoutings were universal, and the cannon boomed their joyous thunder. Well, we have now arrived at the *Champ-de-Mars*, and a most animated and glorious scene presents itself. Besides, it is really pleasant, almost comfortable, with its footing of prepared sand, like a carpet; and then the ladies, charmingly dressed and carrying exquisite bouquets, abound, and are subjects of much gallant attention from the sterner sex.

The defiling of the various *compagnons* before the National Assembly, led off by the delegates of departments, was a very showy affair. Some of the departmental banners were very rich, and that of the Pyrenées was carried by a fine-looking fellow, dressed in the picturesque Basque costume. The delegates were accompanied by detachments of National Guards, shouting with enthusiasm "Vive la République! Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!" Numbers of choral companies, including that of the "Montagne," produced an admirable effect; and so did the corps of five hundred young females, dressed in white, crowned with roses, and wearing a love-knot of the tri-colour. Among the veterans of the armies of the Republic and the Empire was a noble fellow, of some 102 years—

a perfect picture, full of glorious associations, that my friend Horace Vernet will be only too happy to transfer to canvas. We of the Faubourg St. Honoré were all on the *qui vive* and "out," in the amplest sense of the term. Lord G— had made up his mind to go up in the balloon from the yard of the Ecole Militaire—an exciting affair, amidst the roaring of cannon from Chaillot and the Invalides—but I dissuaded him from the risk, conceiving that the world "could better spare a better man." He begged me to explain the quotation, which I honestly told him I could not. I was, however, able clearly to point out to him the fatal facility of descending a little too soon; for which the French balloonists were so remarkably famous!

The conclusion was worthy of the progression of the fête. There was a general illumination, which throughout the almost interminable avenues of the Champs Elysées (hung with variegated candelabra) produced a singularly oriental and magical effect; and the sky overhead was serenity itself. Would that the nation partook of the influence of the latter! What!—you say—moralizing again? Ah, my dear friend, who can help it, since, to-morrow as to-day, 200,000 men have to be supported in idleness by the state?

The *Presse* has published several notes of the Prince de Joinville. They were forwarded to the editor by a naval aide-de-camp of the Prince, and are well worthy of attentive perusal. What a picture they present of a noble spirit almost crushed, yet of undying patriotism! What a deeply pathetic insight they afford into the humiliations of fallen royalty!

The Prince says (under date May 11):—"I have excellent hopes of the Assembly; its preliminary sittings are a little disorderly, but that is inevitable in so numerous a meeting. Its spirit appears to me good. I believe that it really has the intention of founding a grand and powerful Republic. God grant that it may be so! The country yearns after order, and that will facilitate the commencement of the new Government. If they have the courage to effect economy so as to restore order to the finances, they will get on quickly, and well. We, who know our country, are aware how strong will be an authority which speaks in the name of universal suffrage—it must be allowed that it is the only authority that can save the country. The faults of the past Government did not prevent its lasting seventeen years—so that it is not so difficult to govern France. For us, personally, we always think of returning to France. Once that the Republic is constituted, we cannot be refused the title and quality of French citizens. The weather is delightful; I take advantage of it to pass my days in the open air. Stretched on the grass, I read an immensity whilst our wives work. They make all their own dresses, bonnets, &c., and I can assure you that they could earn their living. As to me, a company in London has offered me the command of a vessel destined for India, so you see that we can battle against want. My health continues to be not very good—there is always something wrong—sometimes one thing, sometimes another. Happily my wife and my dear little ones are well. May we again behold our native land!"

We had a delightful party at the V's, Rue Rivoli, on Monday, to talk about the fête. They are the most perfect specimens of the thoroughly well-bred old French aristocracy that I am acquainted with; and, therefore, not a little disturbed at the Republican fooleries and mockeries and tyrannies (many of them quite Turkish in character) which are daily perpetrated. They even fear that a day may arrive when all will be "hail fellow well met!" and that they may have to label the *porte-cochère* with "Une mise décente est de rigueur, et les citoyennes sont invitées à LAISSER LEUR SABOTS à la porte!"

Le votre tout dévoué,
Paris, Hotel des * * * Wednesday.

B.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Military Chapel of the Wellington Barracks. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa took airings.

On the previous day the Count and Countess of Neuilly and family came up from Claremont and paid their respects to her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace. On that day, also, her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attended by the Hon. Matilda Paget and Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Marlborough-house.

The Queen and Prince Albert left town on Monday morning for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort, with the Royal Family and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, left Buckingham Palace in five earriages and four, for the terminus of the London and South-Western Railway, at Nine Elms, at ten minutes past ten o'clock. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, accompanied their terminus by a special train for Gosport, and arrived at the Royal Victualling-yard at a few minutes before one o'clock. As the special train entered the precincts of the port, the flag-ship, *Victory*, opened a royal salute, which was taken up by the gunnery-ship, the *Illustrious*, 72, and the *Bellerophon*, 80 guns. The naval and military commanders-in-chief, and all the officers of state connected with the port, were in at-

tendance to receive the royal party, and upon her Majesty quitting the train she was conducted to the *Fairy*, royal steam-yacht, which was lying alongside the jetty, under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The vessel sailed out of harbour before one o'clock, en route for Cowes. The royal standard was saluted on crossing the roadstead of Spithead by the *St. Vincent*, 120, *Prince Regent*, 90, and *Powerful*, 84. Her Majesty arrived at Osborne about two o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty.

Wednesday was the Queen's birthday, and the auspicious event was celebrated at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. At seven o'clock in the morning the band of the 17th Regiment performed, under the Queen's window, the serenade from "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti) and several other pieces. The Duchess of Kent joined her Majesty and Prince Albert early in the morning. At nine o'clock the band of the 17th Regiment again performed a number of favourite pieces. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort afterwards walked out in the gardens and plantations of Osborne. The royal dinner-party included the Duchess of Kent, Viscount Morpeth, Lady A. Bruce, and Col. B. Drummond.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended divine service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has left Gloucester-house for her residence in Richmond-park, to pass a few weeks.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge received a select party to dinner early in the week at the Royal Cottage, Kew.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, dined with her Majesty the Queen Dowager early in the week at Marlborough-house.

The Duchess of Inverness entertained at dinner on Saturday last the Conde de Montemolin and suite, the Duke and Duchess of Medina Sidonia, the Duchess Dowager of Bedford and Lady Rachel Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Combermere and the Hon. Miss Cotton, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Elphinstone, Lord and Lady Lilford, Hon. W. Cowper, Hon. W. Temple, and Sir William Fraser.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston received at dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their mansion in Carlton-gardens, the Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lady Emily De Burgh, the Earl of Clare, Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington, Viscount Anson, M.P., Ashley, Lord Lilford, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. W. Grey, and Mr. Charles Greville. A small circle met at a later period of the evening, including the Princess Lieven, his Excellency Count Dietrichstein, his Excellency Baron Brunnov, the Countess of Tankerville, Lord Foley and the Hon. Miss Foley, Lord Eddisbury, the Hon. Francis and Lady Anne Charteris, Mr. F. Byng, Captain F. Seymour, the Hon. William Cowper, &c. To-day (Saturday) the noble viscount will receive a distinguished circle of the *corps diplomatique* at dinner, in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

The Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey received the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Mary F. Howard, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl of Auckland and Hon. Miss Eden, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, the Hon. Cecil Forester, Mr. Tomline, Mr. and Mrs. John Abel Smith, and Mr. B. Lyons, at dinner, at the family residence in Carlton-house-terrace, on Saturday last. The countess subsequently received a select circle of the lady members of the *beau monde*.

The Countess De Grey, we are sorry to learn, continues in a very delicate state of health.

Mr. Gilbert J. Heathcote, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Heathcote entertained a large party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Berkeley-square.

Lord De Trafford has issued cards for a ball on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

The Duke of Devonshire entertained a distinguished circle of guests at luncheon, at Chiswick, on Saturday last.

Sir John and Lady Thorold have arrived at 45, Eaton-square.

Lady Dinorben gave her second amateur soirée musicale on Monday evening, at the family mansion in South Audley-street, on which occasion her ladyship was honoured with the presence of a distinguished circle of guests. The Conde de Montemolin, attended by Colonel Don Francisco Merry, was among the early arrivals. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Naples (Count of Syracuse) came shortly after ten o'clock, attended by M. Colonna.

Lady Molesworth's concert will take place on Friday, the 2nd proximo, in Eaton-place.

Mrs. Hudson has issued invitations for a grand ball on Tuesday, the 20th proximo, at Albert-gate.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia honoured Lady Hall with a visit on Tuesday afternoon at Fenton's Hotel.

Viscount and Viscountess Dungannon and Miss D'Arcy Irvine have arrived in Grafton-street from Brynkinnalt.

The Misses Tylney Long's party is postponed from the 29th of May to Monday, the 5th proximo.

The Duchess of Sutherland gave a magnificent banquet on Wednesday evening, at Stafford-house, to a royal and distinguished circle. The party broke up early for the purpose of proceeding to the Duke of Devonshire's ball.

The Countess of Jersey has issued cards for an assembly this evening, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, at her residence in Berkeley-square. Their Serene Highnesses Prince Frederick William of Hesse, the Duke George of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and a distinguished circle, are invited.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Tuesday evening.

Devonshire-house was again the scene of brilliant festivities on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the Duke of Devonshire giving his second grand ball. The invitations exceeded 1400, and the noble duke on this occasion, in addition to all the leading aristocracy of the country, was honoured with the presence of a very numerous circle of royal personages.

The Earl of Bradford gave a magnificent ball on Tuesday evening at the family mansion in Belgrave-square.

Lord Foley received a party of the *élite* at dinner on Wednesday evening at his mansion in Grosvenor-square.

The name of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was inserted in the list of those invited to her Majesty's ball at Buckingham Palace yesterday week. Sir Edward was invited, but a recent domestic affliction prevented the hon. baronet from attending.

FASHIONABLE ARRANGEMENTS.

- TO-DAY (Saturday).—The Birthday Drawing-room.
May 29. The annual grand Polish Fancy or Full Dress Ball at Willis's Rooms.
30. Lady Mary Hamlyn Williams's grand ball at Willis's Rooms.
31. Grand concert at Buckingham Palace.
— The Hon. Mrs. Ferguson's (of Pittfour) ball.
— Lord Foley's fourth soirée.
— Lady De Trafford's ball.
June 1. Almack's.
2. The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry's grand military banquet and assembly.
— General and Miss Galloway's ball.
— Lady Palmer's ball.
— Mrs. Gosling's concert.
5. The Earl of Bradford's second ball.
— Viscount and Viscountess Combermere's banquet to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.
— Mrs. Lucas's ball in Bryanston-square.
7. The Ascot Cup day.
9. Mrs. Paynter's concert in Belgrave-square.
10. The second Horticultural fête.
12. Viscountess Combermere's first ball.
— Mrs. Ruddell Todd's ball in Portland-place.
13. Mrs. Pridaux Brune's first ball in Hill-street.
14. Lady Phillips's concert.
— Mrs. Fellowes's (of Shotesham) ball.
16. Her Majesty's State ball.
19. Lady Weir Hogg's ball.
22. Lady Borough's ball.
23. The Caledonian ball.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL.

B. F. M. would do well to eschew her turn for satire and "suspicion," and plainly state her wishes. She ought to know that it is impossible to arrive at a standard of value which will hold for two days together of the articles of food named. We presume her poulterer is respectable; if not, she had better select another.

AN AMATEUR.—There are many works of the kind referred to by our correspondent, and we should advise her immediately addressing a note to Messrs. Ackermann, Strand, who will furnish a catalogue and prices.

LOUISA O'C.—We strongly recommend a perusal of the earlier ten numbers (8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 26) of this journal, which are rife of valuable information on the subject of *Female Equestrianism*. No. 11 contains the special information required. The celebrated Mrs. Walker, of Jackson's Riding School, Paddington, is the writer of the excellent articles referred to.

J. D. B.—We should have been happy to meet our correspondent's wishes; but, at the same time, all contributions must stand on their own merits. The lines sent are not deficient in sentiment or passion, but the refinement which should accompany both is altogether wanting. He has "rough-hewn" Moore.

Mrs. J.—Our country-folks call them invariably "islands." E. C. B.—In a previous number we recommended a process which, we are informed, is most efficacious for clearing a sunburnt complexion. We reinsert it here, as it would appear to have escaped the observation of our correspondent:—"At night, on going to bed, crush some strawberries on the face; leave them there all night, and they will become dry. Next morning wash with chervil-water."—The best tooth-powder we know of, for general use, is a mixture of Peruvian bark and charcoal, equal quantities of each.

X. Y. Z.—The *crinoline*, or hair jupons, are by no means so generally worn as they were last year; and when worn their width is very much contracted in comparison with what it formerly was. The present fashion is to wear very little stiffening of any kind—the amplitude of the dress depending either solely on its own width, or on the flounces or other trimming with which the skirt may be ornamented.

LADY ANNA MARIA.—The same query was answered in No. 68 by the insertion of two approved recipes for cleaning white or coloured kid gloves. We here repeat them:—"Let the gloves soak for ten or twelve hours in spirits of turpentine; then spread them on a soft, clean cloth, and rub them with a piece of flannel until all the marks and stains disappear. Hang them out in the open air, and, before they

become quite dry, draw them on glove-blocks to restore their proper shape. When removed from the blocks they may be folded and pressed under a weight. The odour of the turpentine will vanish in a short time; but, should it continue to be offensive, spread the gloves out in the open air, and afterwards place them in a drawer between *sachets* of perfume."—"Lay the gloves upon a clean board and mix together fullers' earth and powder of alum, very dry. Pass the mixture over the gloves with a moderately stiff brush; then sweep off the powder, sprinkle them well with bran and whiting, and afterwards dust them thoroughly. If the gloves are very much soiled, rub them with crumbs of bread and powder of burnt bones, then pass them over with a piece of flannel dipped in fullers' earth or alum powder."

H. H.—The lines are very feeling—but, with reference to admission, are not in accordance with certain rules which we have found it imperative to establish.

CATASIA M.—We will inquire.

MARY JANE.—It would be well to furnish full particulars.

R. M. B.—FRENCH CRUELTY.—The passage is in Dr. Millingen's work on the French Republic of 1792, and runs thus:—"It is impossible that all the eloquence of the historian can wipe off this foul stain from the character of the French nation. I have already observed, that the momentous state of affairs—despair, terror—might have led a mob to massacre their supposed enemies; but neither despair nor terror can turn human beings into cannibals. They drank the blood of their victims, mingled with wine and brandy and gunpowder. They tore out their hearts, and devoured them; and mark! none of those Anthropophagi had suffered any injury from these victims of their ferocity; they were hired labourers in the field of carnage. Mangin, a drummer of the Section du Temple, broiled the heart of the beautiful Princesse de Lamballe, and ate it *en carbonnade*. I heard the ruffian boast of it. This wretch I afterwards found in London—a royalist *émigré*! a fencing master in the Haymarket!!" Such scenes are not likely to recur. The army, which is, strange to say, the most humane portion of the French community, would not permit them.

MEDICAL.

ANNETTE.—Press them out. If obstinately disposed, enlarge the visible points in the skin with the point of a pin or needle.

MARY JANE.—The use of cosmetics would, indeed, be foolish in your case. Your stomach is out of order. Very probably the eruption may be owing to some improper article of food. A little gentle aperient medicine, vegetable diet, and water, will suit you.

M. A. P.—Freckles are owing to exposure in the sun. If from any other cause they cannot be removed, and it would be nonsense to wash the face in *onion-juice* or any other more elegant cosmetic. With regard to the spots you mention, a little attention to diet may relieve, and we therefore refer you to our answer to "MARY JANE" above. Write again after you have given our recommendation a fair trial.

JUVENIS.—By no means. Gentian is an excellent tonic. If taken warm, probably the effects would be as stated; but no medical man would recommend you to take it in the manner you did.

MARY.—Gum Arabic does not injure the hair, but it leaves it very dirty. Its use was introduced from the East, where probably it is found very efficient to reduce the natural crispness of the hair to the position required.

A YOUNG MOTHER.—Stays support the figure to a certain extent, but, if tightly laced, displace the internal organs to a degree most injurious to health, and little contemplated by the martyrs to the insane practice.

The Proprietors of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES have the gratification of announcing that they have entered into arrangements for a New and Original Fiction, written expressly for this Journal by

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Our subscribers and the trade are informed that Covers splendidly ornamented, may be had at the Office, 294, Strand, for 3s.; and that volumes will be bound at 5s. each.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—May & June.

28 S	5 Sund. aft. Easter	Deut. 8—Matt. 26	Deut. 9—1 Cor. 11
29 M	K. Ch. II. Rest.	2 Sam. 19—Jude.	Neh. 13—... 12
30 T	Rogation Day.	Esther 1—Matt. 28	Esther 2—... 13
31 W	Rogation Day.	... 3—Mark 1	... 4—... 14
1 T	Ascension Day.	Deut. 10—Luke 24	2 Kings 2—Eph. 4
2 F	[Nicomede, M.]	Esther 7—Mark 3	Esther 8—1 Cor. 16
3 S		... 9—... 4	Job 1—2 Cor. 1

NEW MOON, 1st, 2 h. 40 m. aft. — SUN rises at 3 h. 50 m., and sets at 8 h. 5 m.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1848.

EMIGRATION.

A COMMITTEE has been formed, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin, several bishops, and many of the aristocracy, for the purpose of promoting emigration to New Zealand,

and thus relieving the pressure of population here, which, whether it is owing to overgrowth of numbers or the accumulation of excessive wealth in the hands of a comparatively small section, manifests itself in all the terrors of starvation, disease, and crime.

If expatriation, no matter from what cause, has become necessary, the wisest course is to make such a selection of the new country as will best compensate for the loss of the old. And, according to all the evidence within our reach, it would appear that the choice of the committee might with more prudence have fallen on some Australian settlement than where it has. Mr. Wilkinson, the most recent—and in a practical point of view the best—authority upon this subject, as far as South Australia is concerned, describes the soil as needing no more than the simplest cultivation to yield an abundant harvest; while the scarcity of labour is such that acres of grain are annually left standing for want of labourers to reap them. A salubrious climate, adding the fertility of the south to the energetic influence of more northerly regions; having a native population of peaceable character, if not particularly industrious or intelligent; free from any wild beasts but the dingee, a species betwixt the dog and fox, and easily domesticated when young—all these are advantages which appeal at once to a reasonable judgment. And Mr. Wilkinson adds this fact, that, were ten thousand labourers to land to-morrow in this settlement, their immediate effect would be to increase rather than oppress its resources.

The subject is so important, and Mr. Wilkinson's book* is so clear as well as ample in the information it contains, that we cannot help thinking that the emigrant committee would find sufficient reason in that work for reconsidering their plan. But, whatever their views may prove, it is certain that this colony holds out advantages which cannot readily be met or equalled. What would the effect be of a conclave of the parishes of London for the purpose of stocking South Australia with ten thousand able-bodied paupers?

MORALITY OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

At the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, Daniel Nowlan was charged with beating his wife and her daughter. That he had exercised himself vigorously on the occasion—or occasions, for there appears to have been many—was evident from the marks of violence which they bore about their persons. But the defendant defended himself upon the ground that his step-daughter, being married, was over intimate with some person, not her husband. Then took place a dialogue which we quote as an evidence of the state of morals in this class of people:—

"Mary Murphy: Well, what have you to do with that? Hasn't my husband got another wife; and didn't he give me leave to take another husband?"

"Lord Mayor: Do you mean to say that you and your husband have come to that agreement?"

"Mary Murphy: Certainly, your lordship. As he has another wife, I didn't see why I shouldn't have another husband."

It is really shocking to contemplate such unblushing depravity; but it is more distressing when we reflect that the law itself is in great measure chargeable as its cause. Why is it that bigamy is a vice so common amongst the poorer classes—so uncommon in the higher? It is not altogether owing to a less delicate sense of reputation, or to a less active state of conscience. There are circumstances, as in this case, under which separation becomes unavoidable. By the sentence of both common and ecclesiastical law, the very bonds of matrimony are broken by the antecedent of the husband's infidelity. Therefore, *in fact*, by the same sentence, the other party is free to marry. The party suing for a divorce must bring an action again. But the antecedent must be *proved*. How? at law, or sue for it at Doctors' Commons. Having gained a verdict or decree, he or she then goes into the House of Lords for the final divorce—conferring the legal right to marry again. And on paper all this is very easy and straightforward. But that proceeding is costly. If a person, such as Mary Murphy, were to save up the earnings of a whole life, they would in all probability not equal one-third or one-fourth of those expenses. Yet this is the *only* remedy.

Now, what is the probable result? What is the almost necessary result? Why, exactly what we read in every report of the Old Bailey, or any of the assizes throughout the country. The offence of bigamy is of constant occurrence, not always, indeed, owing to the cause we have detailed; but we believe attributable to it in the majority of instances. And thus it is that we hold the law itself chargeable with the offence which it chastises.

* Wilkinson's South Australia. 1 vol. Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE PARIS AND



Figs. 1.



2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Lady's Morning Costume*.—Dress of foulard, striped in green and white. The skirt trimmed with rows of froncé, formed of bias pieces of foulard gathered at each edge; there are six rows of this trimming, three at each side. The most backward row extends from the waist to the bottom of the skirt, and the next row from the waist to a little below the knee; the third row (that nearest the front) reaches only to the knee, and forms a trimming for concealing the pocket-holes of the dress. The corsage, which is high at the back and low and square in front, is edged round with a narrow froncé, like those on the skirt. Demi-long sleeves, cut the bias way and full at the lower part of the arm, trimmed with two rows of froncé, one at the elbow and the other at the end of the sleeve. Full under-sleeves of muslin. A muslin chemisette gathered in a band at the throat, and finished by a narrow lace edging. Small lace cap of the fanchou form, straight on the forehead and hanging loosely at the back part of the head; lappets at each ear, and a trimming of rose-coloured ribbon, set on in small puffs across the top, and in full bows at the side.

Fig. 2. *Dress for Morning Visits*.—High robe of shaded satin, the tints rose colour and green. The skirt is ornamented on each side by a row of trim-

ming composed of narrow black lace, which is set on in the lozenge form, each of the spaces enlarging towards the bottom, and between each a bow of satin the same as the dress. The corsage is sloped to a point in the centre of the bosom. To the front of the corsage, on each side, is affixed a pelerine, which falls rather deeply over the shoulders, and narrows to a point at the waist. It is edged with a trimming of black lace. Round the waist a narrow band of satin the same as the dress, fastened in front by a small gold buckle. The sleeves tight and plain, and finished at the ends with turned-up cuffs of black lace. Under the corsage is worn a chemisette of thin white muslin, drawn in fulness on a band at the throat, and finished with a narrow edging of needlework or lace. White chip bonnet trimmed with white satin ribbon, and a bouquet of white roses on one side. Gloves of pale straw-coloured kid.

Fig. 3. *Dress for a Carriage Drive*.—High robe of Pomona-green glacé silk. The skirt trimmed with six rows of quilling, composed of the same material as the dress. The trimming consists of bias stripes of silk, between three and four inches in breadth, pinked at each edge and quilled; the lower part forming, as it were, a narrow flounce, and the upper part the heading. Between them is placed a very small rouleau of silk. The corsage is high to the throat and perfectly plain, and surmounted by a very small collar of lace or needlework. The sleeves reach to about midway down

the lower arm, and are finished at the ends with a quilling corresponding with those on the skirt. Full under-sleeves of muslin, finished with ruffles of lace or needlework. Drawn bonnet of white gros de Naples, trimmed with flowers; and round the crown a frill of gros de Naples, pinked and decoupé at the edge. A black lace shawl, and a lilac silk parasol with white fringe. Gloves of pale lilac kid, and a handkerchief with needlework border.

Fig. 4. *Promenade Costume*.—Dress of white jaconnet muslin; the skirt with five flounces, scalloped at the edges in buttonhole stitch. The corsage high, and gathered in fulness at the shoulders and waist. A small collar of needlework, fastened by a cameo brooch at the throat. Pardessus of pink silk, trimmed with three rows of white lace; the sleeves edged with a double row of the same. A pink silk drawn bonnet, trimmed on the outside and under the brim with coques of pink satin ribbon. Parasol of apricot-coloured satin, figured with white and edged with white fringe.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

High dresses still continue to be worn in demi-toilette, low corsages being reserved solely for full evening dress. Silk dresses, for outdoor wear, are usually made quite plain in the skirts; or merely

LONDON FASHIONS.



3.



4.

ornamented with front trimmings, composed of gimp or plaited ribbon. Those intended for more dress occasions are trimmed with flounces, decoupé (cut out and pinked) or edged with very narrow silk fringe. The corsages may either be quite high to the throat, or open in front en cœur. The sleeves should be open at the bottom of the arm, and trimmed in a style corresponding with the skirt. As the warm weather advances, silk will partially give place to barège and muslin, of which some of the new patterns are alike remarkable for beauty of design and brilliant combinations of colour.

With dresses of muslin or barège, silk mantelets form appropriate and elegant adjuncts. Those of shaded silk, trimmed with frills of the same, or with fringe of corresponding shades, are very fashionable. We must not neglect to mention the revival of an old fashion, which promises to gain general favour during the summer: we allude to the square shawls of black lace, which used to be much in vogue about five-and-twenty years ago. These lace shawls have a beautiful effect when worn over silk dresses of bright hues. For example we may describe the dress worn by a lady of rank on the promenade in Kensington Gardens one day last week. It consisted of a bonnet of Paris chip, trimmed with a drooping bouquet of pink and white acacia. Dress of glacé silk, silver grey and blue; the skirt with three deep flounces, cut at the edges. A shawl of black lace.

Several of the Parisian modistes are preparing mantelets of white muslin. They are edged round with needlework, and may be finished with a full trimming of needlework or lace. For occasions requiring a very superior style of outdoor dress, mantelets of white lace or of white crape lisse have been introduced. They are lined with lilac, pink or straw-coloured taffety, and trimmed with rows of fringe of the same colour as the lining; each row of fringe being headed with five rows of narrow flat silk braid. For young ladies, pardessus of white muslin are worn. They are made of either white or sprigged muslin, and edged with full trimmings of needlework, scalloped in buttonhole stitch.

Among the novelties of French lingerie, one of the most striking is a small mantelet of muslin, bordered with needlework. In form it nearly resembles a small shawl; the ends, after being crossed on the bosom and passed under the arms, are tied behind à la Marie Antoinette.

Silk braid is now very much employed in trimming. It is stitched on silk dresses and mantelets, &c., in a variety of elegant designs, and frequently with such taste and ingenuity as to rival the effect of embroidery. Black silk braid has superseded the rows of narrow black velvet lately so much in fashion. Flounces of black lace are frequently headed by several rows of flat black silk braid. We have seen a dress of taffety glacé bleue de France, the skirt trimmed with three broad flounces of black lace,

each flounce headed by three rows of narrow black silk braid. Another dress made by the same hands, and prepared for a dinner party, was of lilac and white shaded silk. On the skirt were two very deep flounces of white lace, each headed by five rows of white silk braid. The corsage of this dress was cut square in front, in the style of that represented in our engraving (fig. 1). The sleeves were demi-long, and trimmed at the ends with a double row of lace, headed by rows of white silk braid.

During breakfast and the early part of the morning the dresses most generally worn are open in front, in the form called by the French peignoirs. Of this style we gave an illustration in our engraved figures last week. Many of these open dresses are made of white or printed jaconnet muslin, and are edged at the bottom and up the open breadths of the front with fronces or narrow frills of the same. These frills are frequently scalloped in buttonhole stitch, worked in coloured worsted. It may be mentioned that the jaconnots employed for these morning dresses are those having white grounds, lightly covered with small patterns, for the most part of one colour only. Under the open dress should be worn a petticoat of the same material, and trimmed in a corresponding style. A large cape usually covers the corsage, which is made full, and drawn to the waist behind and before. A morning cap of worked muslin, lightly trimmed with coloured ribbon, completes this elegant negligé costume.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, on the motion of the Earl of Eglinton, it was ordered that, inasmuch as a person styling himself Lord Colvill of Ochiltree had failed to make out his claim to vote for Scotch representative peers in respect of such title, his claim to do so be disallowed.—Certain returns were ordered.

On Tuesday Lord Monteagle moved that there be laid before the House copies of a correspondence between the trustees of the National Gallery and the Treasury respecting the gift made by Mr. Vernon to the public of his collection of pictures.

On Thursday several petitions were presented.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Bankes and Mr. Baillie, stated that notes had recently passed between Sir H. Bulwer and the Duke of Sotomayor, as to how the paragraph which had appeared in the *Clamor Publico*, with reference to his despatch, had been obtained. The notes were rather of a personal and private character than of a public nature; but, if he received any information by the next messenger which those notes intended to elucidate, he should wave all considerations as to privacy, and lay the whole of the correspondence on the table of the House.—The House went again into committee on the Public Health Bill, commencing with clause 57. On arrival at clause 63, relating to the laying out of new streets, the level of which was to be determined by the local boards, Mr. S. Crawford proposed to leave out certain words, in order to take away the power of appeal to the central board. After some discussion the committee divided, when the amendment was lost by a majority of 66; the numbers, 19 to 85. The remaining clauses up to 105 were agreed to, leaving forty-six clauses and the schedules for discussion on Thursday, when the bill would be again committed.

On Tuesday Mr. Anstey asked whether Sir H. Bulwer's departure from Madrid was caused by his removal to another embassy, or whether it was indicative of a rupture of friendly relations with the Spanish Court. Lord Palmerston said that Sir H. Bulwer's departure was not caused by his appointment to any other court, nor did it proceed from a rupture of friendly relations between this country and Spain.—An interesting conversation on the subject of Mr. Vernon's magnificent gift to the nation of his noble collection of pictures took place, during which the warmest tributes of gratitude were paid by Sir R. Inglis, Lord John Russell, Lord Morpeth, and Sir R. Peel to Mr. Vernon for his munificence, as well as for the delicate manner in which he presented it to the country.—Lord George Bentinck moved for various returns.

On Thursday the early proceedings were devoid of interest.

THE CONTINENT.

FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The *Preussische Staatsanzeiger* of the 21st instant contains the following important information from Vienna of the 18th instant:—

His Majesty the Emperor, with the Empress, drove last evening, about six o'clock, through the town in the direction of Mariabühl. He was cheered by the people, and returned their salutations. It was thought he was going to Schönbrunn. An empty imperial travelling-carriage followed an hour afterwards in the same direction, and four more travelling-carriages, with six horses each, followed about nine o'clock. It became then evident that the Imperial Family had quitted Vienna. Early in the morning this event was announced by posted bills, containing a manifesto of the Ministry, who had before tendered their resignation, but who, at the entreaties of the Emperor and the University, had consented to remain in office *ad interim*. The Ministers stated that a merely verbal communication had informed them of this sudden departure, for which the Emperor's health was given as a motive, and that Innsbruck had been fixed upon as his residence. They added that the Commander of the National Guard, Count Hoyos, accompanied by Count Wilczek, was already gone after the Emperor, with a view of inducing him to return.

During the day it was found necessary to close the national bank, the rush upon it being too violent for business to be properly transacted. Small parties are, however, admitted, and the payments of the bank have not been suspended.

The following is a copy of the Ministerial proclamation:—

"This day, about nine o'clock in the evening, have the Ministers been verbally and most unexpectedly informed that his Majesty the Emperor, from motives of health, with the Empress and the Archduke Francis Charles and his Royal Consort, and three Princes, have left the capital and proceeded in the direction of Innsbruck.

"The undersigned Ministry, being ignorant of the reasons and details of this journey, feel it their duty to bring the same to the cognizance of the inhabitants of this capital.

"The Ministry have likewise thought it their duty to send the Commander of the National Guard, Count Hoyos, as a trustworthy man, to his Majesty, with the urgent request to dispel the apprehensions of the people, either by the Emperor's return or a statement

of the reasons which make it impossible. The same urgent request will be laid before the Archduke by Count Wilczek.

"The Council of Ministers are, moreover, fully sensible of the duty they have to fulfil at this important moment—namely, to devote their undivided care and attention to the interests of the country, and to act on their own responsibility as circumstances shall demand. Whatever information the Ministers may receive respecting this event, they will at once faithfully and completely publish. If direct commands or communications from the Monarch should reach them, they will likewise publish them.

"Vienna, May 17, 1848.

"PILLERSDORF.

"SOMMARUGA.

"KAUSS.

"LATOUR.

"DOBLHOFF.

"BAUMGARTNER."

The *Preussische Staatsanzeiger* contains another Vienna letter of the 18th at noon, in which it is said, "The news of the Emperor having left Vienna has thrown the town into the most violent excitement. The whole of the inhabitants have unanimously voted for the Emperor and for the maintenance of a constitutional monarchy. A few ill-advised youths tried to revolutionize the suburbs and to proclaim a republic. The National Guards had great trouble in saving them from being torn to pieces by the enraged multitude. Everybody is eager to restore order. A deputation is going to communicate to the Emperor the general wish for his return."

SIR HENRY BULWER.

On the 17th instant the Spanish Government sent passports to Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, with orders to quit Madrid in twenty-four hours. On the 18th passports were delivered to the British Minister in that capital, and he the same evening departed with his suite.

It will be perceived by our parliamentary column that Lord Palmerston stated on Tuesday evening that Mr. Bulwer's departure from his post did not arise from any rupture between the Courts of Madrid and St. James's.

Almost parallel with this announcement we may state that Sir H. Lytton Bulwer arrived on Wednesday morning at Dover from Boulogne, and proceeded to London by the 6h. 15m. train.

The cholera has again broken out, and with severity, at Constantinople and Moscow.

Athens letters announce insurrections throughout Greece.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FRANCE.—THE RAILWAY PROJECT.—The project for the dispossession of the railway companies, and the forced purchase of the lines by the Government, which we announced several weeks ago, is at length brought forward by the Government. It proposes three modes of determining the value of the shares:—1. To take their prices at the last settlement of the 15th of February. 2. Their prices on the 4th of April. 3. The average of their prices for the six months preceding the revolution of February; and proposes that the last should be adopted by the Assembly. The indemnity to be given in stock, at the price of the Bourse for the corresponding period to that selected for estimating the value of the shares.

LYONS.—The accounts from Lyons are full of sickening details of insurrection. The city is paraded by armed bands bent on mischief, and resolved on the release of their comrades in rebellion from prison.

ITALY.—The Provisional Government of Milan proposes a junction of Lombardy with Piedmont, and makes an appeal to the people for the purpose. A proclamation to that effect appears in the *Milan Gazette* of the 13th inst.

GERMANY.—OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—FRANKFORT.—The German Parliament met in this old imperial free town on the 18th inst. Preliminary meetings had been held on the 16th and 17th, by the members who had then arrived, to agree upon arrangements for facilitating the transaction of business. M. Schott, who, as the senior member, occupied the chair on these occasions, intimated on the 16th that the Post-office department, under the Prince of Taxis, had consented to allow the letters of the members to be delivered free. On the 17th the Senate of Frankfurt issued a proclamation exhorting the inhabitants to co-operate in maintaining tranquillity and protecting the Parliament during its sitting.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The auxiliary-screw steam-ship *Sarah Sands*, Captain Thompson, after a fair passage of seventeen days, has reached the Mersey. She brings specie to the amount of £6000. From Mexico the intelligence received informs us that Perra y Ferra, President of the Mexican Republic, had asked for four months to enable him to obtain a ratification of the treaty.

CANADA.—Montreal dates are to the 6th of May. Political excitement seems at a discount.

JAMAICA.—A meeting was held at Kingston on the 20th ult., to consider the present state of the island and its general prospects for the future. The meeting was attended by an immense number of persons, from the merchant to the labourer, and every countenance indicated the deep interest taken in the vitally important subject for which the meeting was convened. The mayor took the chair, and the meeting is described by the *Jamaica Dispatch* as one of the largest ever held in Kingston. The speeches delivered on the occasion are not reported, but the following are some

of the resolutions which were passed:—"That the present alarming state of this colony, consequent on the rapid decay of its agricultural and commercial interests, demands the immediate and anxious attention of all its inhabitants. That this deplorable position of the island has been produced by a series of injurious acts of imperial legislation, and more especially by the immoral and fatal Sugar Bill of 1846. That, as the entire support of this colony is dependent on the cultivation of its staple productions, any measure tending to discourage or cause suspension of their cultivation must drive all capital from the island, and leave the recently enfranchised labourers in a condition of social wretchedness, poverty, and destitution."

INDIA AND CHINA.—The last dates from Calcutta are to the 9th, Madras the 12th, and Bombay the 15th of April. The death of the Rajah of Sattara is announced from Bombay. The late reigning Rajah was brother to the Prince whose complaints have so long attracted notice in England, and who died at Benares a few months back. Both these sovereign princes having died without lawful heirs, the territory conferred on them by the treaty of 1819 reverts to the India Company. We are told that the Sattara districts will bring an accession of revenue amounting to 15 lacs per annum. Sir F. Currie has taken charge of the Residency at Lahore. It would appear that a system of Thuggee has sprung up in the Punjab. Stringent measures have been adopted by the British authorities for its fuller discovery and suppression. About thirty persons were already in confinement on the charge, nearly all of whom had confessed the crime. Advice from Hyderabad, in the Deccan, announces that Colonel Low had taken charge of the Residency, and that hopes are entertained of a satisfactory compromise being effected between the Nizam and the Resident. Our dates from Hong-Kong are to the 30th of March inclusive. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer arrived on the 20th of that month at noon, with the 24th of January mail from England. The new governor, Mr. Bonham, landed soon after with all the honours. Matters in Canton continued quiet. At Shanghai we have to report some grave events. Early in the month three English missionaries were attacked, beaten, and severely wounded by some grain junk men out of employ. They were rescued by the well-disposed resident Chinese and taken to their boats and returned to Shanghai. Her Majesty's consul, in his zeal to check such doings, demanded that the ringleaders should be produced and identified, in order that they might be punished. The Chinese authorities being rather tardy in meeting these demands for redress, the consul instantly issued three notifications, and finally laid an embargo on the grain junks laden with rice for the north.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Letters and papers to the 20th of January have arrived. Political affairs are in a critical state; trade still depressed, but the condition of the landward settlers is more promising than it has been. An extensive ship-building business has been fairly established.

METROPOLITAN.

EPSOM RACES.

THE DERBY DAY.

If we wished to give a foreigner an opportunity of seeing the greatest assembly of Englishmen bent on amusement that could be found, we should take him to the Derby; if we desired to show a humorist the greatest field for his satirical pen, we should take him to the Derby; and if we would ourselves spend a day in contemplating the varieties of the human race under influences of the most widely different kind, we should choose the Derby day, of all others, for our sport.

From all parts of town and country, in all sorts of vehicles, from the plain aristocratic four-in-hand, or the snug britchea, to the butcher's cart and costermonger's wheelbarrow, "the cry is still, They come!" the road seems alive, and the natural silliness of the turnpikemen is heightened into something really impressive from the coolness with which they demand at least double the usual tolls. The peripatetic merchants of the Elephant and Castle are driving an enormous trade in everything, from fifty-bladed penknives to correct lists of the races, and thread their way among the carriages, whether stationary or not, with marvellous audacity; now and then a cart with very promising-looking hampers jogs steadily along; the driver's in no great hurry; if he gets there after the Derby is run it will be quite time enough. Now we have a dashing barouche with four posters, smart postillions, and all appointments to match—four gentlemen inside and two on the box, all veiled to protect them from the dust—one who is smoking has torn a hole in his, and the cigar just peeps through. There is some of the best blood in England in that carriage, and the smoker is said to have lost £100,000 on the turf. They whiz by like lightning, and we next have a quiet low brougham and pair, a lady and gentleman inside; a coronet on the panel tells us the rank of the occupants; if the style of the equipage and the costume of the lady could have left us in doubt, we are immensely indebted to that butcher who has run against the

shady-looking clarence, for blocking up the road, as it enables us to have a better view of the lady. We are rather bigoted in favour of our own countrywomen, and are always delighted to be confirmed in our opinions. Here is confirmation, indeed—the loveliest *blonde* you can conceive, with the pure glow of health in her cheeks, and her bright blue eyes sparkling with animation, her lips a little open, disclosing—but, no, no! it is too like the three-volume novel style of writing, so you must imagine the rest. I can tell you no more, save that she is an English lady, and I think that sums up all that is excellent and desirable in woman. “What’s the matter?” “Oh nothing; it’s only the butcher horsewhipping the driver of the clarence.” It’s soon settled, and we proceed on our road once more.

It would take a whole number of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER to tell all the little incidents of the journey down—some vexatious, some amusing, some disagreeable, and some utterly absurd; so we will suppose the course reached, and a position taken, opposite the Grand Stand. The gentlemen on arriving are seized, whether they will or no, and violently brushed by eccentric-looking extempore valets, who accompany the operation with a hissing sound as though they were grooming a horse. This is not part of the arrangements of the course; remuneration is, therefore, expected; and elderly gentlemen of uncertain temper, who are brushed before they can make a struggle to resist it, grumble much at this, for the operator never has change, and never leaves the victim till he is paid; so the annoyance is sometimes considerable. We'll just take a walk. “Ha! you see that odd-looking man in top boots and a coat of the last century; he's one of the greatest turflites of the day. The young man with him, with the light moustache, is an officer in a crack light dragoon regiment; and, take my word for it, won't be much richer after this day's work, though he looks so very knowing just now.”

It makes me quite miserable to see a young man inoculated with that worst of all gambling manias, horseracing. If the public could be told how little honour exists in the betting-ring, and if the true character of the “honourable men” who are its chief supports could be known, how much misery might be prevented—how many victims saved.

The “truly English sport” of horseracing has degenerated into a mere system of chicanery by which the dishonest live and the weakminded lose. Each one tries to overreach the other at a game in which every adept must be a rogue, and every novice a sufferer. However, the racecourse at Epsom is a glorious sight, and, if we could divest the sport of its attendant miseries and vices, we should revel most heartily in the brilliant beauty of the scene.

The bell rings to clear the course, and the police become wonderfully energetic, driving every one back outside the ropes; now and then some adventurous gentleman, who has been separated from his friends, tries to rush across; a dozen policemen pursue him at once, and generally capture and bring him ignominiously back; sometimes one out of two or three will escape, and then loud are the congratulations of the mob at the discomfiture of the constituted authorities. Again the bell rings; now all is silent expectation; the top of the Grand Stand is one mass of human faces; you can see nothing else. What's that murmuring noise? THEY ARE OFF! Now you can see every neck outstretched and every eye straining. Bets are still being made round about, and the words “done, done,” keep dinging in your ears; the murmur increases and comes nearer; a distant noise, like thunder, is heard for a moment,—they're in sight! Now is the struggle! See how the generous steeds strain every muscle! They fly like light! The ground seems to tremble! The turf seems to fly from their hoofs like shot from a gun; the jockey's satin sleeves rustle in the air; for an instant the excitement is intense, the riders ply the whip freely, the crowd closes in from both sides, the race is over, the number is up at the judge's stand. The favourite has won, and thousands of pounds change hands on the event. Look round again; a few people are leaving; they are men whose occupation and business is with racing solely; but for the most part excitement of another kind has taken the place of the already half-forgotten race, grooms and footmen are unpacking hampers; cold fowls, pigeon pies, lobster salads, and all sorts of agreeable etceteras, are making their appearance as if by magic; anon we hear the popping of a whole battalion of champagne corks, then merry ringing laughter, as the cold sparkling fluid, in its hurry to escape, trickles over some fair hand that holds the long taper glass for its reception. Now you hear the low monotonous tone of a gipsy's voice; she's telling some one's fortune, telling that stout old gentleman that he is beloved by some youthful beauty, who will never be happy without him; the old gentleman laughs prodigiously,

but gives her half-a-crown, and, in his own mind, begins to doubt whether it may not be true; he does not see why it should not, but he says, “Stuff and nonsense,” and tells her to go to the next carriage, where, perhaps, she may find some one to believe her. Now is the time for extensive betting of gloves and such trifles on the second race, and the fair owners of small hands, always *bien gantée*, hold them up and mention impossible and unprocurable sizes as the only ones that they can wear; and, the race being over, all sorts of nice little disputes take place between the bettors. I say it with great reluctance, but really, ladies, you are not so high-principled in these sporting matters as you should be.

Now the carriages begin to quit the course. Post-horns and cornets are in their glory. Look at that carriage full of bearded and moustached Germans: they seem quite bewildered with the scene, and the commissionaire on the box has talked himself hoarse in explaining things to them. The parasols in that next barouche are wonderful to behold; the occupants are clearly not Englishwomen. No; the strange-looking servant behind, and the rusty-looking gentleman with the ribbon in his buttonhole, proclaim some of our French visitors, who muster very strongly on these occasions, but more so than ever since liberty and equality have made La Belle France so very uncomfortable.

What are those shouts?—that crash? Here they come—a four-in-hand—the horses plunging and kicking as much as is consistent with going downhill at full gallop; the ginger-beer merchant is flooded by one of the leaders; a gentleman's horse close by, sympathising with his brethren, rears up and falls over on his rider; a lot of noisy fellows in a cart shout like madmen, and make matters worse. The occupants of the drag are clearly alarmed: the driver—an amateur coachman—can't hold the now terrified animals. Crash again!—They've cut the wheel off a chaise that was going steadily along. On they go—another crash!—they are upset. There is no great damage done, as most of them flew over the hedge into the next field. There are plenty of officious assistants, some of whom pick their pockets as they pick them up. We can't stop; no doubt they will get home very well, and we hope the same for ourselves.

Now, my dear readers, farewell; and believe me that a day may be worse spent than in going to THE DERBY.

Surplice carried his supporters safely through. Eighteen horses were announced to start, but only seventeen come to the post—one of the outsiders having been drawn. The following, we believe, were the horses started:—

Surplice (Templeman)	1
Springy Jack (F. Butler)	2
Shylock (S. Mann)	3

Glendower, Nil Desperandum, The Fowler, Great Western, Loadstone, Oscar, The Fiddler, Deer Stalker, Sponge, Voyager, Comet, Eagle's Plume, Fern, and Fugleman.

The start was an excellent one, from the new post near Sir Gilbert Heathcote's paddock; and the new course gives all persons a capital opportunity of witnessing the *whole* of the race. The horses were in first-rate condition, especially Surplice and Springy Jack; and we have little doubt that, if the latter had been earlier put to his mettle, he would have been the winner of the great Derby race. The horses were started at the exact time announced, without difficulty, Great Western taking the lead, with Fugleman and Loadstone close on his haunches; Loadstone about midway between the road and the distance came in front, but soon succumbed to his swifter competitor; Surplice and Fugleman then taking the front places. Shylock was a dangerous-looking horse in the straight running, and looked very like a winner. The race was an excellent one, and eventuated as stated above. Though it could not be called a fast race, it was anything but a slow one, having been performed in two minutes and forty odd seconds. The downs presented a splendid appearance, and we consider the attendance more than an average one. Hundreds of England's fairest faces sparkled there; and we are happy that we are spared the unpleasant duty of recording any serious accident.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. The Bishop of Oxford preached on Sunday in the Philanthropic Society's Chapel, St. George's-fields, in aid of the funds of the institution. The collection after the sermon (which was from James v. 20) exceeded £90. After the sermon the boys now in the institution, amounting to 136, and about 100 of those who have left in the last two or three years, dined together in a large tent pitched in the playground. Their appearance and manners gave the numerous visitors assembled on the occasion the highest gratification. The bishop and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who presided (in the absence of the treasurer, Mr. William Gladstone), addressed the boys, exhorting them to earnest exertion and perseverance

in the better path of life which the society's interference has opened to them, and presenting prizes of useful books to them as tokens of the society's sympathy and approval. Among the visitors present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lord Harrowby, Lord Ashley, Lord Morpeth, Lord Courtenay, Colonel Jebb, Captain Williams, Captain and Mrs. Gladstone; Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P.; Mr. C. Cowan, M.P.; Mr. C. Pearson, M.P.; Mr. Tufnell, Mrs. William Gladstone, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Cattley, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. White, Mr. Costeker, Major Woodrope, and Mr. Jardine.

CONFIRMATION OF SOLDIERS IN PRESENCE OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.—On Sunday morning, at the Waterloo Chapel, Birdcage-walk, St. James's-park, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal Family, Field-Marshal Duke of Wellington, and several general officers, were present to witness the confirmation of about 197 non-commissioned officers and privates of the following regiments:—The Horse Guards, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards. Shortly before eleven o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, who was dressed in his colonel's uniform, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, arrived, and was followed by the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Cambridge, also in the colonels' uniforms of their respective regiments. The bands on her Majesty's arrival played the national anthem. The men who were about to be confirmed were placed round the altar, and, after the usual service had been gone through, the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, who officiated on the occasion, proceeded to perform this solemn ordinance. At the termination of the service the whole of the men who were at chapel and in barracks underwent an inspection by her Majesty and the illustrious party, which lasted about a quarter of an hour; after which her Majesty and Royal Consort, and the Prince Royal of Prussia, and the other noble and illustrious personages, returned in the same private manner as they had arrived. The bands of the Life Guards and the Scots Fusilier Guards, upon coming out of the parade, struck up, the latter playing the march of which their royal and illustrious colonel is the composer, and the former the national anthem.

ST. CLEMENT'S FEMALE CHARITY SCHOOL. Last Sunday evening a sermon was preached in the church of St. Clement Danes, Strand, by Dr. Hampden, the Lord Bishop of Hereford, in behalf of the charity school of the parish. This institution, which was founded in the year 1700, is one of those established on the principles then promulgated by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. In 1778 a most important improvement was effected in the charity by the admission of eight girls into the school-house to be wholly lodged, maintained, clothed, and educated. From time to time this number has been increased, and now thirty girls are entirely provided for. This is an unusual feature in the parochial schools of the metropolis, and is calculated to be more beneficial, not only to the children but to society at large, than if a greater number were merely clothed and educated. The girls are thus protected against the dangers and temptations to which the female portion of our population are sometimes exposed by pernicious examples in their homes as well as in the streets. The right rev. prelate selected the text for his eloquent discourse from the 21st chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, 5th verse, and he dwelt impressively on the importance of protecting the morals of the weaker and more defenceless portion of the population, whose influence, either for good or for evil, is powerful over society at large. Dr. Hampden justly observed that the characters and conduct of the male branches of society are, in most instances, traceable to the counsel and influence of mothers and sisters; and he adduced the example of Timothy, whose character, both moral and religious, was mainly formed by the precepts of an excellent mother, a fact to which St. Paul, in his second epistle to Timothy, thus alludes:—“When I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice, &c.” The sermon was listened to with most devout attention by the numerous congregation who attended the church; indeed, so great was the interest excited by the announcement of Dr. Hampden's intention to preach, that, long before the commencement of the service, there was not a vacant seat in the church, and upwards of a hundred persons were unable to gain admittance. The prayers were beautifully read by the Rev. W. W. Ellis, rector of St. Clement's. The musical part of the service was also admirably performed. We may take this opportunity of rendering the tribute of praise due to Mr. Brown, the blind organist of St. Clement Danes, not only for his skilful performance on the organ, but also for the zeal and attention he evinces in training the voices of the youthful choir, composed of the children of the charity school. The psalms were sung with praiseworthy correctness, and the chants for the “Gloria patri” well selected and performed. It is gratifying to learn that a handsome sum was collected at the doors for the charity.

PROVINCIAL.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The entries for the great sailing matches of this distinguished club, appointed to take place next Monday, from Erith to the Nore Light and back, closed on Monday last.

A MANCHESTER TRAVELLER IN AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.—Last week, at about two

o'clock in the morning, while Colonel Lloyd, of King-street, Chester, with his family and domestics, were in bed, Mrs. Lloyd heard a noise like the lifting of a latch in the house below, and immediately gave alarm to her husband. The colonel listened for a few moments, and, having heard the noise repeated, called up his domestics and went down stairs. It was then ascertained that there was a man in the cellar, and Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd, having armed themselves with pokers, proceeded thither, and saw a man, who volunteered no account how he got there. Suspecting that the strange visitor was a burglar, the colonel resolutely attacked him, and, during the scuffle, the new comer had seven of his teeth knocked out, and received several severe cuts on the head. On the arrival of the watchman the man was found in the cellar in the state we have described, and weltering in a large pool of blood. He was immediately conveyed to the Infirmary, and has since been removed to either Manchester or Liverpool. It turned out, upon inquiry, that the visitor is a commercial traveller from Manchester, who, having taken too much wine at his hotel, had by some means or other found his way into the cellar of Colonel Lloyd. How he got there, considering the position of the house, is a mystery. It is probable that he must have got into Mr. Pott's field, not knowing whither he was going, and then have scrambled over some palings into Colonel Lloyd's garden. He might then have got into the cellar where he was found.—*Chester Chronicle*.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A COLLECTOR OF TAXES. W. Royle, who for some years has filled the situation of collector of the assessed taxes and the poor-rates for the township of Burnage, Rusholme, and Withington, has absconded, and it appears that he was deficient in the amounts received for poor-rates and taxes to the extent, altogether, of about £700. His relatives express a belief that he has drowned himself. "The late Messrs. S. and J. Mottram, who were uncles of Royle, became his sureties to the extent of £500, and this sum is legally recoverable from their executors. In the case of a deficit in the assessed taxes, it is understood there is a power to collect the whole amount so lost by levy upon the township.

Accidents and Offences.

THE MURDER OF THE JEW BOY IN SPITALFIELDS.—At Worship-street, on Tuesday, a simple-looking young man, named William Hackett, a sort of bottle-conjuror, who goes about playing tricks with a knife and a bottle, and is known in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields by the several names of "Pix," and "The Bottle Man," was placed at the bar before Mr. Hammill on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Henry Lazarus, a little Jew boy, between six and seven years of age, who had been found strangled in an enclosed yard in the Tenter-ground, under circumstances which are already before the public. The case against the accused rested entirely upon the evidence of a friendless and half-witted lad, eighteen years of age, named Charles Savage, who goes about the street singing and playing with a pair of bones *à la castanet*. The witness made a rambling statement to the effect that on the evening in question he saw the prisoner and two others with the child Henry under an arch of the ruins in Tenter-street, where the prisoner strangled the child by tying the handkerchief round his throat with a draw knot, and the witness said they threatened to murder him if he said anything about it. The prisoner wished him to carry the body away, but he said "No I won't. You murdered it, and you shall carry it." They accordingly took the body from that place, and on the way home threw it quite naked into a dusthole; but he did not see what they did with the clothes. He waited some time, he said, to see a policeman, to tell him of it, but no one came, and he, being frightened, went off to bed. Inspector Scott said that the witness Savage, on seeing the prisoner at the station, declared him to be the person who had strangled the child in the manner stated. The prisoner cried, and said he did not do it; all that he had done to the child was cutting him across the back of the neck with a knife that he performed with. That was last Monday fortnight, and, on being questioned where he was on the day of the murder, he said he was performing about the neighbourhood of Kennington-common, and returned home at ten o'clock at night. He added that he would rather be murdered himself than murder any one else, and that he had already been forgiven by the deceased's mother for striking him with the knife. The prisoner now said he did not say he had cut the child across the neck, but had struck him across the back with his knife, an old, blunt, and rusty knife, which he used in performing.—Mr. Gilbert, the surgeon, proved that there was no mark of a knife, or anything else, but the pressure of the handkerchief round the neck of the deceased.—The lad Savage had, it appeared, related the matter variously at different times, and the police officers seemed to attach no credit whatever to his evidence.—Mr. Hammill said he could not regard the evidence of Savage as sufficient to warrant the prisoner's detention, and he therefore discharged them at once out of custody.—Sarah Rogers, a charwoman, who had been a week in custody, was brought up for examination. On the morning when the murder was discovered she made various statements, which induced a suspicion that she was in some way implicated in the affair, but when she was brought before the magistrate she declared that she knew nothing about it, and had merely repeated what she had heard in the street.—She was now discharged, and the matter still remains in mystery.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HUNGERFORD MARKET.—On Tuesday night, about a quarter past

eleven, a fire broke out in the eastern gallery of Hungerford-market, in the Strand, which for nearly two hours burned with great vehemence, destroying in its progress a large amount of property. The flames commenced in the hay stores belonging to Mr. Milligan, immediately over a number of fishmongers' shops. The engines were early in arriving, and no time was lost in setting them to work; but, notwithstanding the immense torrents of water scattered over the fire, it continued to progress most fearfully, and, having burned away the doors of the Dolphin Tavern, the total destruction of that spacious building appeared inevitable. The firemen, however, kept to their posts, and confined the flames to that portion of the market in which they originated; but they were not extinguished until the whole of the stores from the northern tower to the Dolphin were totally destroyed, and the tavern seriously damaged. The premises occupied severally by Mr. Dorey, Mr. Ball, Mr. Towell, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gilson, and Mr. Gould, immediately under Mr. Milligan's, have received serious injury by water, fire, and hasty removal. The origin of the fire is unknown; but, from the fact of a fire having broken out in the same portion of the market a few days since, strong suspicion is entertained that it was the work of an incendiary. The property destroyed, it is understood, was insured.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—The clubs met on the night of the 18th, and held a long deliberation.—At a few minutes past five on Saturday last Baron Lefroy commenced his charge to the grand jury relative to the bill of indictment against John Mitchel, drawing their attention to the act passed on the 20th of April, and particularly to the 3rd, 5th, and 7th sections; the respective bearings of which he fully explained. The delivery of the charge was concluded at a little after six o'clock, when it was arranged that the grand jury should be discharged until eleven on Monday. The bills of indictment were sent up before the grand jury at the sitting of the Commission Court at that hour on Monday morning. After a deliberation which lasted some time the jury returned into court, finding a "true bill."

Mr. Devin Reilly, associated with Mr. Mitchel in the *United Irishman*, has been arrested on an information sworn before the magistrates charging him with having been engaged in drilling and training men in a place called Bellvue. Mr. Reilly, it was sworn, acted as the leader of one of the Confederate Clubs, and used words of command, &c., contrary to the statute, which punishes the offence by transportation for seven years.

On Monday a warrant was issued against Mr. Charles G. Duffy, of the *Nation*, and he was arrested while visiting his friend Mitchel in Newgate. Mr. Devin Reilly was committed *pro tem.* to Newgate, but liberated on bail.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER OF A WOMAN.—THE HUSBAND ARRESTED.—The Belfast papers record the following case of alleged murder:—A murder of a most aggravated character was perpetrated on Saturday evening last in the quiet and orderly neighbourhood of Broughshane. The unfortunate victim, who was a married woman, having a large family to support, is supposed to have been murdered by her own husband. She was in a shop in the village on Saturday evening, and purchased some meal and other articles for the use of her family. Before leaving it was remarked by the person from whom she was receiving the goods that it would be late before she could reach home. The poor woman lived at a distance of about four miles from Broughshane, but had been in town with her husband, who is servant to a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. In reply to the remark of the shopkeeper, she observed that her husband had agreed to accompany her home, but that, in the first instance, she had to go to the Rev. Mr. Crawford's plantation, where he had agreed to meet her and to give her a quantity of potatoes. She left the shop about ten o'clock at night, proceeded in the direction of the plantation, and nothing more was known of her till Monday morning, when a little boy discovered the body lying covered with blood among the trees. The husband is in custody.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYMENEAL STATISTICS.—We find the following popular article in the columns of one of our American contemporaries (the *Lancaster Examiner*), and which we readily assist in disseminating, as a tabular summary that will, we presume, be anything but disagreeable to some of our readers in the present leap year:—Number of young men now going a-courting in Lancaster, 2350; of which have actually popped the question, and been accepted, 630; ditto, and been refused, 25; number who are anxious to pop the question, but can't screw up their courage, 1610; number who have been jilted, 85; number hunting fortunes, 2349; number of confirmed old bachelors, 850; of which are not worth having, 845; of which would do as a last resort, 4; number of widowers who wish to marry again, 5; number of widows, ditto, ditto, 306; number of young ladies who are in the market, 6640; of which have actually had offers, 655; of which waiting in dreadful suspense, 1610; of which concluded to accept, 1606; of which will ask her mother, 1; number of young ladies in the market with "metallic charms," 147; of which hold bank stock, 60; of which will inherit a small farm

each, 47; of which have money at interest, 40; number of young ladies qualified to make good wives, 6649; of which would darn their husbands' stockings, 550; of which skilled in astronomy, 5830; of which learned in the languages, 4735; of which able to spell their own names, 562; of which know how to waltz, 4300; of which know how to make a pudding, 1760; of which know how to use the spinning-wheel, 40; of which know how to spend their husband's money, 6649. What a "Lancasterian school" for the marriageable!

STEAM-BOAT RACE TO AMERICA.—Without any intention on the part of the managers of the vessels there is to be a race from Liverpool to America, on which large sums of money are pending. The steamers are the United States and the Niagara. The United States sails direct for New York, and the Niagara proceeds to Boston. The difference in sailing may be counted about a day further for the United States than the Niagara; but, as the Niagara's passengers for New York will have to be forwarded by rail, the actual difference in the distance is extremely trifling. It will be seen that the United States has three clear days' start, and the question to be decided is, whether the Niagara will overhaul her sufficiently in sailing to set down her passengers at New York as soon as the United States.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE MASSACRE AT NAPLES.

(From the *Globe*.)

A despatch from Paris, dated Wednesday noon, brings important intelligence from Naples. On the 15th instant a difference between the King and the Chamber led to a breach of the peace, in consequence of which the troops were called out. The National Guard immediately raised barricades in the streets, and a combat ensued. After a time the fighting became general, musketry and grape shot being discharged.

The accounts state that the King granted a pillage to the lazzaroni, upon which a scene of almost indescribable horror followed—for it seems a general massacre ensued. Houses were broken into by the lazzaroni, and soldiers, with men, women, and children, murdered, and their bodies thrown from the windows into the streets below. In many cases the most horrible tortures were inflicted, the victims being pricked in the face with bayonets to compel them to cry "Viva il Rey!" The massacre lasted eight hours, and terminated in the King's favour, the surviving National Guards being disarmed. Naples is become a charnel-house, and is governed by martial law.

(From the *London Telegraph*.)

Extract from the letter of a Correspondent:—"The Swiss occupy Toledo, where several palaces have been burnt; in fact, that part of Naples presents a scene of ruin deplorable to behold. It is said that every palace of Toledo is cleared of furniture by the lazzaroni, some 6000 of whom are now before the King's palace congratulating his Majesty."

OPENING OF THE NEW STEAM BASIN AT PORTSMOUTH BY HER MAJESTY.—(Abridged from the *London Telegraph*.)—Yesterday, the day appointed for the opening of this important addition to Portsmouth Docks, was observed as a holiday at Portsmouth. The countless multitudes arriving from all directions, the Queen having been pleased to express her intention of taking part in the opening of the basin, every preparation was made by the dockyard authorities to receive her Majesty with befitting honours. At twenty-five minutes to four her Majesty's steamer *Fairy* entered the basin amidst the firing of salutes (the various bands playing "God save the Queen") and the enthusiastic cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and hats of the assembled thousands. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort stood in the centre of the vessel, acknowledging the compliment by repeatedly bowing. The ceremonial was conducted and completed in an admirable taste. The day was beautifully fine, and we added much to the splendour of the scene; and we were happy to observe that her Majesty, the Prince, and the whole of the Royal Family appeared in the enjoyment of perfect health. Her Majesty was dressed in white, with three deep flounces of lace, and wore a white silk bonnet, with feathers, and a lace shawl lined with dove-coloured satin, his Royal Highness Prince Albert being in full uniform as a field-marshal. At the conclusion of the business of the day the whole of the dockyard battalion, upwards of 2000 strong, were regaled with a substantial dinner.

EPSOM.—THE OAKS.—This has been long considered a more quiet, genteel, and, as such, more particularly a "lady's" race than the Derby: and for years past we have noticed, that, taking the proportion of ladies to gentlemen, considerably more of the gentler sex attend the former than are present at the Derby. The horses came in as follows:—Mr. Pedley's *Cyma*, 1; Mr. Quin's *Attraction*, 2; Mr. Foljambe's *Queen of the May*, 3. Twenty-six ran. Won by a length. An excellent race. The amount of the stakes was beyond the average sum, being near £5000.

IRELAND.—THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.—DUBLIN, Thursday night.—The trial is in progress. The jury have been sent to an hotel for the night.

TABLE TALK.



BEAUTIFUL—most beautiful—are the more *recherché* specimens of artificial flowers of the present day. "To know how to consider flowers, to contemplate them, to compare them, to classify them, to study Nature, and unceasingly to discover fresh reasons to love her, is to be a true botanist." These were the words, says a contemporary, enunciated by M. Constantin upon his first horticultural voyage to England, some few years past, on the occasion of presenting an artificial bouquet to her Majesty Queen Victoria. M. Constantin, according to the last report of the Industrial Arts at Paris, has succeeded in forming artificial flowers to such perfection that this branch of industry had increased beyond all previous anticipation, and had realized the enormous receipt of sixteen million francs per annum. Constantin is now in London instructing pupils in copying new varieties of flowers, which in England are more affluent than in any other country.

Wednesday, being her Majesty's birthday, the law and other offices were closed. There was a larger attendance at the first day's races at Versailles last week than might perhaps have been expected. The 2000*l.* Stakes of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce (heats) were won by Lioubliou, belonging to M. de Beauvau; eight horses were entered.

On Sunday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, accompanied by the Lady Augusta Cadogan, the Baroness Boose, and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay, attended divine service at the Asylum for Female Orphans, Westminster-road. The royal party afterwards visited the dining-hall.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, on Monday evening; Mr. George William Alexander in the chair.

There were 32,000,000 passengers on the railways in Great Britain and Ireland in the six months ending the 31st of December, 1847. The traffic for the year ending June, 1847, on 3036 miles of railway, produced above £5,150,000 from passengers, and above £3,330,000 from goods, or, together, £8,500,000 sterling of revenue.

The Scottish Central line of Railway is to be opened from Castle Cary to Perth on Monday next.

Within a few days manufacturing business has been exceedingly brisk in Lille and the neighbourhood. Linen fabrics for the army have occupied a very considerable number of hands.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the divisions of Chelsea pensioners in London assemble to-day in Hyde-park, with other troops, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday, and the Chelsea pensioners of the Woolwich division of the London assemble with the other troops in the garrison, on Woolwich-common, for the same purpose.

The annual concert of that useful institution the Choral Fund, the object of which is the relief and support of aged and indigent choristers, took place on Monday night in the Hanover-square Rooms, and was very numerously attended.

On Monday information was received by the police that several valuable works of art had been stolen from the Royal Academy, principally statuettes of small compass. Amongst the missing articles is a round marble medallion of a female's head, and the bust of a man about nine inches high.

The musical world has lost an important member in the late Mr. Julian Kench, who expired, after a few days' illness, on Monday last, at the premature age of twenty-five. Mr. Kench, though a young, was a very rising man in his profession, yet his life was too short to enable him to provide for the future necessities of his family. He has left a widow and two children utterly destitute.

"Some time in September last," says the *Westmorland Gazette*, "Mr. J. Harker, of Kendal, on a visit to London, while partaking of some boiled chicken, felt a pricking sensation in his throat, which he could only account for by supposing that he had swallowed a small bone, or a fragment of one. The obstruction appeared at first to remain where it had fixed, and for some time Mr. Harker felt inconvenienced by it, but at length the matter was forgotten. A week or two ago the circumstance was recalled by a needle two inches long making its way out of the flesh of the thigh, whither it had worked itself during the eight months that had elapsed since the accident above related, when, of course, the dangerous little implement had been unconsciously swallowed by Mr. Harker."

Lord Belhaven, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner for the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, held his first levee in the throne-room of the ancient Palace of Holyrood last week, which was attended by nearly 350 of the gentry, naval and military officers, &c. After the levee his grace went in state to the High Church.

On Tuesday a meeting of the governors and committee of management of the Charing-cross Hospital was held in the board-room of the institution; Charles Prater, Esq., in the chair. The report for the past year stated that 12,092 indigent sick poor were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2292. 4*s.* 11*d.*, of which number 1155 were in-patients, and 10,937 were out-patients; 1583 patients were received by recommendatory letters, and 10,509 freely admitted without any recommendation whatever; making a total, since the foundation of the institution in 1818, of 133,758. Notwithstanding the utmost care in the expenditure, the resources stand at the present greatly in need of augmentation to meet the daily demands. There are now 90 in-patients in the wards, besides a great increase of out-patients.

Madame Tadolini has a voice clear, bell-toned, and remarkably agile, with a register full two octaves and a half in extent. She is a real *soprano-acuto*, endowed with astonishing facility of execution. When she appeared on Saturday night last she was received with immense and prolonged applause—a tribute to her great reputation, and a generous encouragement on her first appearance before a British public. Her first notes were clear and the intonation true, but they wavered with trepidation. There could not, however, exist for a moment the slightest doubt of her being a gifted singer.

Captain Sir Charles William Kent, Bart., of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, who suddenly expired at the Regent's-park Barracks, on the 8th ultimo, at the age of 30, has left behind him considerable personal and funded property, which has been estimated for duty at £200,000, besides real estates said to be £20,000 a year. Having died a bachelor, and his nearest relatives being uncles and aunts, they will divide his personal property amongst them.

The mortality in the metropolis in the week ending Saturday, May 20, amounts to 969. Births—Males, 672; Females, 695; Total, 1367.

Henceforward the postage upon registered letters addressed to parts abroad, and posted at those offices which are not restricted to the receipt of stamped and unpaid letters, may be paid either in money or by means of postage stamps, at the option of the sender. The registration fee, however, must be paid in money, as at present.

"The 'Metallic Ironing Slipper,'" says the *Literary Gazette*, "is a capital invention for the laundry, or, more especially, for the ironing-board of private families, where the irons are generally heated at the open fire. The slipper is for the ordinary ironing-iron, which fits into it under a spring at the point. It possesses all the advantages without the inconveniences of the old box-heater. The iron may be taken from the fire or stove, and, without being rubbed, polished, cleaned, or even wiped, slipped as easily as a foot, and used at once. The time now occupied in the constantly required cleaning operation is saved, no soiling of the linen is to be feared, and the chances of scorching are much diminished."

The Vernon collection of paintings is not to be seen, although we feel there are hundreds whom it would delight. When the donor has been years in his tomb our children probably may know the extent of his liberality; but, unless some one undertakes to investigate the business, it does not seem likely that many of the present public will enjoy the pleasure which that gentleman's munificence has provided for them.

The scientific meetings of the past week have comprised the Geographical, Zoological, Institution of Civil Engineers, Microscopical, Linnean, Royal Society of Literature, Royal, Royal Institution.

Last year 16,933 oxen, &c., 19,857 cows, 8848 calves, 109,211 sheep, 1777 lambs, and 1031 swine and hoggets were imported into this country.

Last week Mr. H. Field, the eminent pianist, was taken ill while playing a fantasia at his concert at Bath; and the attack proved far more serious than was considered at the time. He breathed his last yesterday week, aged fifty-one, universally respected.

The Sheriff of the county of Chester has fixed Wednesday, the 31st day of May, for the nomination, which will take place at Nether Knutsford. Mr. Cornwall Legh is the candidate on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Astley that of the Radicals.

A report has been circulated in Paris that a demonstration was intended to be made by a body of operatives in favour of a regency. The regency party gains strength daily.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office.

A deputation from the Society of British Artists, consisting of Messrs. F. Y. Hurlstone, Alfred Clint, and Edward Hassell, had an interview on Wednesday with the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, at the office of the Board of Trade.

The accomplished artistes, Madame and Herr Goffrie, selected an excellent programme for their musical reunion, which took place on Wednesday night. The soirée was given at Miss Geary's private rooms in Great Marlborough-street, and was fully and fashionably attended.

A murderous conflict has taken place at Toulon between the troops and the operatives of the dockyards, the latter of whom had seized the arsenal.

The Emperor of Russia has instructed his ministers at several of the Courts of Europe to declare in his name that he regards the invasion of Jutland by the Prussian troops as a *casus belli*, and that he is prepared to support the rights of his near relative, the King of Denmark, with the sea and land forces of the empire.

On Sunday evening, during the discharge of the fireworks in the Place de la Bastille, the stick of one of the rockets fell upon the head of a lieutenant of the 8th legion of the National Guard, and killed him.

The reasons which have moved the Emperor of Austria to leave his capital, and the objects he and his advisers contemplate attaining by that movement, are still a mystery.

The sixth performance of Ancient Music took place on Wednesday night, under the direction of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. Conductor, Sir Henry Bishop; principal violin, Mr. Blagrove; organ, Mr. Lucas.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., proceeded to Portsmouth on Wednesday evening, where his lordship arrived at half-past six, and dined with the port admiral.

A crowded meeting of the supporters of the People's League was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, Colonel Thompson, M.P., in the chair.

A pamphlet by M. Thiers is in the press, and will appear in a few days; the title of it is "De la Constitution—De la Situation—De l'Avenir." In this manifesto M. Thiers explicitly declares that he was always an ardent partisan of constitutional monarchy, as the form of government best suited to guarantee liberty and prosperity to the French people; but that, if anything were wanting to give increased strength to that conviction, all that has taken place in France since the 25th of February has most amply supplied it!

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's historical romance on "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings," to be published by Mr. Bentley, will now, we believe, soon issue from the press. It has been delayed by that every lover of literature and its ornaments will join with us in deploring, the loss of the author's only daughter in the flower of her youth, and one of the most amiable and accomplished of her sex.

The Shakspeare ball, projected a short time since as a probable means of liquidating the debt with which the committee for purchasing and preserving Shakspeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon are still encumbered, came off on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms. Whether the *réunion* will have its desired effect we are unable to say; but, if there was any lack of patronage on the part of the general public, most assuredly none existed among the aristocracy, a very large number of leading members of the fashionable world having honoured the ball with their presence.

Mr. Hind considers that there is a very high probability in favour of the supposed identity of the great comet of 1264 and 1556, and he looks for its return about this time. He has just published a little work which contains nearly all that is known on the subject from the writings of ancient historians.

On the Polish question, M. Lamartine said in the Chamber, it was always a matter of regret for an assembly and for a statesman to have to touch upon the bleeding sorrows of a friendly people. Already, very frequently, both France and Great Britain have endeavoured to alleviate the misfortunes of Poland. Republican France has not escaped this difficulty, though, by her special constitution, she has more hope, more anxiety, and, if it may be said without offence to Europe, more desire than other people to arrive at a solution of the Polish question.

Up to the present moment the Portuguese have shown their good sense, which they are not wanting in, in not having indulged in any new revolutionary demonstration, and in having essayed to avoid the political delirium which has already caused so much distress and devastation in other parts of Europe.

An express from Seville to Madrid gives an account of a rising of the troops stationed there on the 13th. Shelley, Captain-General of Andalusia, pursued the revolted troops, entirely routed them, and took a great number of prisoners.

The Italian Opera established in Astor-place, New York, has been closed after a very brief season, much to the chagrin of its subscribers, who had contributed upwards of 20,000 dollars, and to the injury of the *artistes* engaged, who were not even allowed the usual privilege of a benefit. The abrupt termination has left due to the subscribers about twenty nights of performance, amounting to about five or six thousand dollars. Legal proceedings have been commenced against those persons to whom the money was paid, and who have applied it to other purposes than those avowed at the commencement of the season.

We beg to call public attention to one of the most beneficial institutions in the metropolis—"The Provident Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association," 42, Moorgate-street, the annual dinner being fixed for the 31st instant, at which annuitants are chosen. The dinner committee urge attention to the Benevolent Fund, so that all deserving cases may be promptly responded to, and we doubt not that this high appeal will be generously appreciated. *Tuti qui providi.*

THE ARREST OF BARBES.

On Monday, the 15th, while the new "Provisional Government" was making its arrangements at the Hotel de Ville, a voice cried, "They are going to surround us and kill our brothers. Make haste, Citizen BARBES!"

Panic took possession of the assembly, which was composed of 3000 or 4000 persons in blouses, amongst whom were some National Guards and a pompiers of banlieue, the same who had spoken in the public sitting. Many persons leaped over the tables and benches, which were upset, and injured several.

BARBES, after a moment of consideration, retired to the first room of the left wing, and then into the old hall of conference. It was said that many of the members of his new government came to join him, amongst whom were Albert and Thoré. M. BARBES and his friends wrote the names of the

members of the new Provisional Government, and some of the bystanders threw the slips of paper out of the windows on the square.

At six o'clock he (BARBES) was writing a proclamation in the Hotel de Ville, which was to be sent to the printing-office, and was attributing sundry administrations to each, when two captains and half a dozen National Guards of the 3rd and 4th legions entered the hall.

"BARBES! Where is BARBES? We must have him!" such was their first cry.

"No, no! To arms!" vociferated some men with red belts. "You shall tread us under foot before you touch him."

A greater number of National Guards then entered, and means were taken to enter the room occupied by the three members of the Provisional Government. The sentinels placed near BARBES opposed the most violent resistance. Then came an adjoint to the Mayor of Paris, for we must here

say that neither M. Armand Marrast, nor his adjoints, nor the Prefet de Police, had made their appearance till that moment.

The cry of "Vive Lamartine!" was then heard; and, in fact, M. Lamartine arrived. He was borne in triumph through the passages of the Hotel de Ville. It was with difficulty M. Lamartine could pronounce a few words, which were received with enthusiastic acclamations. He was completely overpowered by fatigue and heat.

The 5th and 7th batteries of the Artillery of the National Guard, commanded by their *chef d'escadron*, formed the *haie* in the passage which conducted to the place where Barbes, Albert, Thoré, and others were placed. They were surrounded and taken into custody.

The above account appeared in part in our impression of last week.

BARBES is a man of considerable property and a colonel of the National Guards.



THE ARREST OF BARBES.

THE POLISH BALL AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 29TH INSTANT.—It will be hardly necessary to remind our fair readers of this fashionable and popular entertainment, which promises to surpass in splendour the previous ones; for it is to their amiable and powerful exertions, their never-failing sympathy for the unfortunate, that the success of the ball must be mainly attributed. The number of the lady patronesses, which is now verging towards ninety, contains the élite of the most distinguished and influential names of our aristocracy. Under such auspices, and with the attractions,—which will consist in the fancy quadrilles and the Mazourka, together with a display of gorgeous dresses and superb costumes,—the sight will, indeed, be a magnificent one. Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, Oak Leaf Quadrille; her Grace the Duchess of Leeds, White Eagle Quadrille; the Mazourka, under the direction of the Marchioness of Ailesbury; and the Lance Quadrille, led by the Viscountess Palmerston, are already formed. A great number of distinguished foreigners, now in town, have signified their intention to honour the ball with their presence; and, as the attendance will be unusually large, we recommend the votaries of amusement to secure tickets before their price be doubled.

VOICES OF BIRDS.—The voices of birds appear to me (the notion may be merely imaginative) a special adaptation to their localities and habits. Almost all the birds that haunt our coasts, with the exception of the *antidæ*, or ducks, have a low melancholy wail, clear and melodious, but still wild, that appears to be admirably in keeping with the loneliness

of the spots they inhabit. Before us lies the wide waste of waters, with here and there a heavy lagging sail, which seems to mock the very idea of life and bustle; around us spreads an unbroken extent of low marshy land, where no trees rear their head, and where the rush and sanfoin alone may grow. How beautiful in unison with such a scene is the clear shrill whistle of the curlew and plover, and the wild hoarse voice of the gull! It makes sadness pleasingly sad, and desolation more desolate, to listen to such sounds amidst such scenery. Who would like to hear them in the neighbourhood of his dwelling?—for which the busy chirp of the sparrow, the twittering of the swallow, and the loud clear accents of the danger-defying chattering, are so well attuned. Copse and woodland covert, hedgerow and orchard, seem made purposely for the clear music of the mavis and merle. With what clear accents burst forth these glad notes from every dell and dingle, and how harmoniously they rush through apple-blossoms, and May flowers, and sweet-smelling plants. They render rusticity more rustic, and are the most glorious paeans that could be sung at the revels of luxuriant nature. Birds do not sing in winter, amidst the gloom and mist and thick pelting snow, but reserve their songs for spring and summer, nature's fairest and rosiest holidays. Where shall the skylark find a freer temple for his rich morning song than the blue firmament, with azure above him and emerald shades beneath, and the bright sunbeams sparkling on every plume? Or what shall the nightingale choose for her clear calm orisons but the witching hour of eve, when the earth and all its creatures are hushed into a willing auditory? Surely

the plover was made for solitude, and the mavis for glad retirement, and the fowl for the barn-door; the skylark for mid-heaven, and the nightingale for dewy eve. — *Ruegg's Summer Evening Rambles round Woolwich.*

LIFE.—It is computed that the land of the globe would be equal to the support of fifteen times the number of its present inhabitants, or might sustain a population of fifteen thousand millions. But the ocean, three times the extent of the land, probably contains even a much larger proportion of life, from its being penetrable, through all its depths; and from our knowledge, not merely of its surface, but from the strong probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the mountains and valleys of its bed are filled with vegetation, fed on by those monstrous animals whose skeletons we so constantly find embedded, and thus preserved, in soils once evidently covered by the sea. There probably exist millions of those huge creatures, no more capable of ascending to the surface of the ocean than man to the surface of the atmosphere; yet enjoying their existence, grazing in their submarine forests and prairies, ranging through an extent of pasture to which the broadest regions of the land are tame and narrow; and, undisturbed by the hostility or the molestation of man, giving in their provision and their enjoyment proofs, to higher than mortal eyes, of the spontaneous and boundless beneficence of their Creator.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—On Sunday morning a hayrick in Acton-park, the property of Mr. White, was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary.



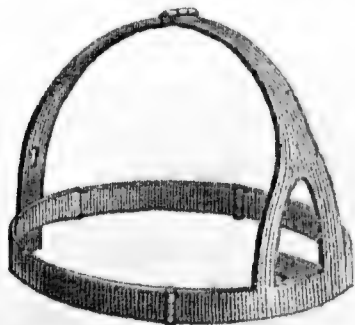
EPSON RACES.—THE RETURN FROM THE DERBY.—(SEE PAGE 420.)

A CURIOUS "BRIDLE."

The pretty village of Walton-on-Thames may be reached in about an hour, leaving London by one of the small iron steamers, which at Nine Elms deposits us at the terminus of the South-Western Railway, a short journey on which brings us to the Walton station, about a mile distant from the village: the picturesque retired situation of which, its quietness, and the good angling to be had, did in former times (and perhaps still does) invite many visitors and sportsmen. The river here runs smoothly and swiftly between the sedgy banks of an island on the further side and the beautifully-wooded banks, beneath which in the towing-path we now stand. The velvet lawn and flowery shrubs of Lord Tankerville's mansion here stretch almost to the water's brink; and a fisherman's house, with a few boats, forms a picturesque foreground to the view of the long double bridge which spans the river, and a portion of meadow land which, when flooded, presents the appearance of an extended lake; while, to vary the scene, deeply-laden barges drawn by many horses may at all times be seen toiling their weary way against the stream. If you are fond of fishing, barbel and roach may be had in abundance; and there is a legend extant that trout of fair proportions have been taken here. The delicate silver eel, also, claims notice, who, after gorging the bait never intended for him, twisting himself into all kinds of incomprehensible curves, tangling your line and tiring your patience, is at length consigned to the tender cares of the cook, and finally compensates you for the trouble he has given, by appearing at your table a feast for an epicure.

Few persons leave a country town or village without visiting the church, and on no account must you quit Walton without having seen its interior, which will well repay the trouble. A noble monument, one of the finest works by Rouilliac, stands in the south aisle: it was erected in memory of the Earl of Shannon, and represents him "in his habit as he lived," surrounded with the insignia of war, fit accompaniments of his military rank. The attitude is commanding, and the expression quiet and dignified.

One curiosity kept in the church brings many visitors, and, though the fair sex may rail at the contrivance, none can suppress a smile at the whimsical "ungallantry" hereshown and known far and wide as the "bridle for taming scolds."



One other such instrument exists at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and which only differs from that at Walton in the construction of the fastenings at the back of the head as here shown, consisting of



a hook and staple, while the Walton bridle is connected by studs.

It is related that a traveller named Chester passing through Walton in the beginning of the seventeenth century found the greater part of the female residents actively employed in the most unmitigated abuse and vituperation of each other. Disapproving of this method of killing time, being fond of finding practical remedies for evils of all kinds, and we suppose an admirer of the "silent system," he caused the bridle to be sent to the inhabitants, on which was inscribed

"Chester presents Walton with a bridle
To curb women's tongues who talk idle."

Years since we recollect the bridle bright as silver, and the inscription perfect; but the rust (for the want of veneration for antiquities of some "jack in office" for years consigned the bridle to obscurity and damp in an old chest in the vestry) has almost destroyed the inscription, and

done more towards its decay than the exposure and friction to which it was subject during two centuries.

Few words will suffice to explain the method of its application. A small tongue of steel projects from the inner side of the horizontal steel band, which passes round the head, and, entering the mouth, fairly keeps under the tongue of the patient? who is thus left literally, as other high-couraged individuals have been figuratively, to "bite the bridle" in silence. A vertical band of steel through which the nose passes meets, and is secured to the horizontal band as shown in the sketch above, and the fair penitent for whose benefit this choice invention was wrought may be seen below.



The benevolent individual to whose humanity Walton owes this present felt, no doubt, that prevention was better than punishment, and silence compulsorily inflicted without injury to the offender a better mode of correcting the evil than the "ducking-stool" at that time in use, and which, though, no doubt, a cure for the disorder, inasmuch as it generally killed the patient, was at best but inflicting a remedy much worse than the complaint.

In conclusion, should any of our readers wish to demonstrate to themselves or their friends the use of the bridle and its efficacy, we recommend them to visit Walton church, and having, with permission of the parish clerk, fitted the instrument to their heads, we feel convinced that, in the words of an eloquent advertisement of the merits of congou and twankey, they will admit that "one trial will prove the fact."

ENIGMA.

Haste, Milly, haste! the carriage waits,
The horses champ the bit,
And paw the ground with pride elate
To bear you off to it.
Thus, full of hope and youthful glee,
Did Ellen her sister press,
While thoughts of me lit up her e'e,
And sparkled on her dress.
To prove my form Kit heretofore
Did very much, and still
The student pours o'er my varied stores
According to his skill.
But ah! not ever thus I'm found,
The joy of riper years,
On a giddy round I'm often bound
To please the little dears,
Who kick and throw in childish sport,
And strike with tiny hand,
Though all on earth to me owe birth,
In ocean or on land.
Of white and black, and various dyes,
Of every hue and shade,
Some ladies prize, while some despise,—
And making me 's a trade.

MARIANNE.

THE SURVEY OF THE METROPOLIS.—On Saturday last a corporal and two carpenters belonging to the Sappers and Miners, assisted by six labourers, were busily engaged in fixing up the first portion of the scaffold on which is to be built the shed on the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, from which the survey of the metropolis and surrounding country is to be made.

THE PLANETS.—Mars is now to be seen in the south-western part of the heavens every clear evening. The beautiful planet Jupiter, to the south of Mars, and higher in the skies, will attract every person's attention. His belts and satellites afford ample amusement to those who are in the possession of good telescopes.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CLIV.—By S. LEON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The first player to win in three moves.

PROBLEM CLIV.

Played between Messrs. Hammond and Stanley.
(From "The American Chess Magazine.")

WHITE (Mr. H.)

1. K P two sq
2. K Kt to B third
3. Q P two sq
4. K B to Q B fourth
5. Q B P one sq
6. K castles
7. Q R P one sq
8. Q Kt P two sq
9. Q takes P
10. Q to Q Kt third
11. Q Kt to B third
12. B to K Kt fifth
13. Q Kt to Q fifth
14. P takes B
15. Kt takes Kt
16. B to Q Kt fifth +
17. P takes P
18. P takes Q Kt P
19. Q B takes Kt
20. Q to K Kt third +
21. Q to K R fourth
22. Q takes K B P +
23. B to Q B sixth
24. B takes Q R
25. K Kt P one sq
26. Q R to Q B sq
27. Q R to Q B seventh
28. K R to Q B sq
29. Q to K B fifth, checks

and wins

(a) He would have played better by defending the Pawn with B.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CLIII.

WHITE.

1. P checks
2. Kt to K B sixth +
3. R to K R fifth +
4. R to K B fifth, checkmate

BLACK.

1. R takes P
2. K to Kt fourth
3. K takes either Kt

SHABBY GENTEEL!—We are as glad to inform our readers as no doubt they will be glad to learn that those indefatigable *littérateurs*, the "BROTHERS MAYHEW," are about to begin another serial, the first number of which will appear on the 30th of June. This time they have chosen the happy title of "Shabby Genteel; or, the Struggles and Contrivances of £200 a year to look like a £1000;" and we confidently expect from the title a rich treat of satirical humour, especially as the work is to be "descriptive of the follies of every-day domestic life." Like their well-known "Greatest Plague" and "Whom to Marry," this new production is to be completed in six monthly shilling parts. The most extraordinary circumstance is that, as "The Image of his Father" has only reached its second number, "the Brothers" will thus be having two monthly serials going on at the same time—the only instance of a similar kind, we believe, on record.

Mr. Burford's beautiful Panorama of Paris has just opened. We shall review it next week.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—In consequence of the expected protraction, this year, of the London Opera season, the stewards and committee of management, at a meeting held on Saturday last, resolved to postpone the festival until the week commencing on Monday, Sept. 4.

Carl Deichmann, a violinist of considerable ability, and a pupil of De Beriot, has arrived in London.—*Musical World*.

JULIA LE ROO;
OR, THE
DEMAGOGUE'S WIFE,
A TALE OF THE PASSING TIME,
Written expressly for the
LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

CHAPTER III.

Dark days seldom come without previous clouds, nor are dark deeds ever perpetrated except from previous demoralization. A passing thundercloud may occasionally sweep over a city, and here and there the lightning may strike some lofty shaft and hurl destruction upon those beneath it; but, when a tempest has been brooding over a troubled horizon for long successive days, so long that men begin to think it will produce no great convulsion of the earth, they must be little acquainted with the nature of the gathering elements, and still less with the fury of its force, if, when the blast brings it up, they do not shudder for the consequences. So in political affairs of nations, when men who possess powerful talents, great eloquence, and popular influence, think to aggrandize themselves and swell their own fame by stirring up the elements of discord, they generally find the seeds they sow produce the most rank and coarse plants—plants of great growth, but all running to useless seed, without anything but straw to be burnt. And such is the crop of fiery material produced, that the sowers of the seed are generally the first victims of their own folly. No man who had any forethought at all but could perceive that the leaders of the opposition in France meant mischief. Certainly not the extensive mischief they have done. Even its most talented republican, its head and heart, in his "Vision of the Future" wrote, "I don't quite perceive the moving cause for the French patriots to aid with so much zeal in this fusion of more than sixty millions into a single people, whose power must necessarily take a development alarming to France."—(Vide Lamartine.) Men who do not quite see the issue of their own prophecies, and deliver them with a sort of undefined power of bringing them about, may well profess ignorance for others when they, with all their talent, are in darkness. Men may persuade themselves that they are very honest, and be deceived with illusory phantoms; and nothing can so much bring them to their right senses as the finding that these phantoms have led them into a millpool, the vortex of which will ultimately cast them upon the shallow bottom of the stream, but not before it has pretty well twisted them about, and almost drowned them in its eddies. *Magna componere parvis.* The dark hero of the Boulevards little thought when he was suddenly defying the police, because he was dwelling upon an introduction to Julia Le Roo, that the blow he gave, in the irritation of the moment, to the man of power, would introduce him to the very anarchy-ground of his hopes, wishes, fancies, and follies—but he had to become insensible first, and to receive a blow. So Lamartine, now exactly in the same position, will soon sigh for the ultimate vision of his future, and find, after a troubled whirlpool, that he is cast on that very shore where he well knows his talents are best appreciated, though his visions are heartily condemned. But this remains to be seen.

The insensible Rollin Rembrant was carried to the only little spare bed in the apartments hired by Madame Le Roo, the noted milliner of the Boulevards. This was but a dressing-room, in which a bed for her brother Harcourt had been placed, who, though living in lodgings near the great terminus of the line upon which he was engaged, enjoyed, as often as he could, the company and converse of his beloved sister. Men may talk as they will about the amalgamation of nations. Until they can be theocratic, and not democratic, they will never be united. Liberty! equality! and fraternity! will never be found among people who are ambitious of vainglory, and can praise nothing really constitutional but rebellion.

Rembrant was carried to a better berth than he deserved. Pity and love surrounded him; a surgeon came to dress his wound—bled him, even more profusely than the blow, so that the bold democrat opened his eyes to consciousness and found himself in the presence of a ministering angel, herself as yet unconscious of the serpent she was nourishing. The tumult had in a measure subsided in that quarter,



ARREST OF LE ROO AND HIS FRIENDS.

though it had but changed its position and violent nature for a period. Arrests were being made in the different cafés and club-rooms during that afternoon, and provoking measures of absolutism were enforced at the very moment when the people were deprived of a pleasure which they anticipated. The Government could not be ignorant of the seditious incentives everywhere stirring on that Sabbath-day, nor were they ignorant of the great promoters of the prevalent disaffection, though they could not lay hands upon the leaders until they should have instigated them to commit themselves more openly. None but the most violent anarchists had hopes of a bloody rebellion. Rollin Rembrant, restored to consciousness, was reduced by the bleeding to a state of temporary weakness. His surgeon commanded that he should be kept quiet, and on this account his benevolent nurse left him to join her somewhat excited husband in the adjoining room. Harcourt, Jabez Pierre, and Le Roo, were then busily discussing the causes of existing aggravation.

Julia Le Roo seated herself quietly beside her husband, for whom she entertained that deep-rooted affection which a sound English heart, based upon a sound religious education, had imbibed. She was not herself an excitable person, but of quiet, deep feeling, though of lively, warm, and interested spirit. Her aged mother had taken her little child into her own room, and was fortunately reposing with it through this troubled scene; nor had she yet been awakened, as her room was at the back part of the house, looking into the courtyard adjoining the premises. Julia was glad that she had not been conscious of the disturbance. She was, therefore, a more composed listener to the conversation.

"What was the first cause of provocation, Jabez? I saw only the violence of the *sergent*; were there any words passing between our captain and the man?" said Harcourt.

"Shame to say it! none. 'Pass on! pass on! Disturb not the public peace with your hyena's laugh!' were the words addressed more immediately to me than to Rembrant, and I moved on a bit; but he refused to stir."

"And what right had the *sergent* to interfere?" said Le Roo. "What are we to come to if a man is to receive his deathblow merely for leaning against a tree, as I heard one say, merely for leaning against a tree upon the Boulevard! Rare times of liberty these, my dear," addressing his wife, "rare times of liberty, when a Frenchman cannot stand in peace upon his own public ground, but he must be knocked down like an ox for slaughter. My blood boiled as I saw the *municipal* about to send our friend Jabez to the same fate! I could not help

men have too much gallantry for that; and even the fiercest *sergent de ville* would have a fellow-feeling for our friend, if honest love alone had been the theme of his eloquence."

A quick blush of discomfiture for a moment spread itself over the face of Jabez Pierre, and, though unnoticed by Harcourt or Le Roo, she whose sensitive nature taught her that falsehood or prevarication, finesse or dissimulation, should alone make a man blush, immediately conceived that there was something in the background of the question now before them, which had a different cause in producing the effects of violence than that which was already declared. It was evident that he was doubted—that his testimony was not relied upon by her to whom he meant it to be addressed; and, with a somewhat embarrassed emphasis, he peevishly repeated his assertion.

"Yet, Madame Le Roo, such was the fact."

"Indeed!" was the reply.

"Yes, indeed."

"And nothing else caused the blow?"

Here again the blush mantled upon his cheek above his red and bushy whiskers, even to his eyes.

"Why doubt me, madame? Why not accept my testimony? I do not equivocate. You seem as if you did not believe me."

"I do not mean to be rude to you! but it does appear to me very doubtful; and, perhaps, as you moved on, you might not have heard or seen all. I cannot but think your friend must have given some greater provocation?"

This did not mend the matter, or the manners of the Frenchman, who was half inclined to exclaim, in a passion, "You are an heretic!—an infidel!" But he restrained his anger, and did not answer.

"Julia," said Le Roo, "just see how your patient is? My wife's eyes are very keen and her judgment is very cool, and her words are sometimes very sharp; but you must let her have her own honest way of speaking to order, as I call it, and you can then get on well."

Julia smiled upon her husband, as much as to say, "I wish my lord would listen a little more to the voice of his wife." She obeyed, and returned to the little room; and was astonished to see her patient in the attitude of deep attention, as if listening to the conversation of the parlour. She inquired after his wound, and hoped he felt better.

Pale were his features, compared with the black matted hair upon his head and face; yet he looked most melancholy and bewildered as he replied to her earnest question concerning his health.

"I thank you, fair madame. Beneath your kind care I have no doubt I shall soon be convalescent. How shall I repay you for your attention?"

pinioning the fellow, and Harcourt seconded my efforts most successfully. He is as good a fellow as ever trode the earth is Rembrant—full of fire and animation, a speaker of spirit, and the most devoted champion of our working class. That was a brilliant speech he gave us, at our club the other night, when he compared the banquets of the provinces with the great banquet of Paris, and prognosticated confusion and tyranny to arise therefrom. Was he speaking loudly of politics to the people, or exciting them with his liberal sentiments?"

"No, indeed! not a word did he speak to any one but myself. He made me laugh so heartily that I believe it was I, myself, who caused the mischief; and innocently enough, too. We were talking quietly, and our subject was of love!—A laughable one, truly!"

"What! Rollin Rembrant in love!" exclaimed Le Roo. "Our hero of the press—our lover of liberty—our freedom-worshipping devotee—fallen into the chains of attachment to anything but *La Jeune France*? Impossible!"

"Such is the fact."

"And who is the traitress who has dared to win our brave Rollin from the cause of freedom?"

"Nay, you cannot expect me to betray my friend's secrets; that would not be fair, would it, Madame Le Roo? That would not be fair."

"Certainly not," replied Julia; "but I can scarcely think a policeman would knock a citizen down for talking about love. French-

"By simply telling me the truth when I ask you a question. Did not you give the first provocation to the police?"

So sudden a question at such a time, and from such a being, made even the King of the Democrats confused; and, unable to escape the searching spirit of truth, he replied, "I did! I own I did!"

"I thought you did," was Julia's answer. "You struck him first?"

"I did."

At that moment there was a sound of arms in the passage of the house, and a tramp of feet ascending the staircase, and, in the next moment, a commissary of police arrived with three men, and arrested Le Roo, Harcourt, and Jabez Pierre in that very parlour where they were seated in converse of domestic as well as political economy. Julia, with much presence of mind, requested the officers of justice to walk into the sick room, and to take notice of the state of her patient, asking only permission to put on her bonnet, that she might accompany her husband to the court of justice. She awoke her mother, briefly related the circumstances which had transpired, requested her to attend to the sick man, kissed her child, and in another minute might be seen following her husband, brother, and his friend, in custody, to the house of the Prefect of Police. Calm, undisturbed, and equal to the emergency, her generous and gentle spirit felt no fears of injustice being done even to the passionate offenders of misconceived violence!

(To be continued.)

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

South Australia, its Advantages and Resources. By George Blakiston Wilkinson. Murray.

Amongst the necessities arising from that partial profusion which is the inevitable result of legislating for a section of society, not the least melancholy are those which compel expatriation as the only alternative left for a surplus population—not a surplus over the resources of nature, but one incompatible with that grasping spirit which converts the reasonable support of the many into luxury for a few. But the necessity exists, and must be met. A spirit of weariness, the result of struggles without profit, arms us for the encounter. The extreme difficulty of making head against taxation, direct and indirect, converging from every point of the social circumference into each working man's pocket, whether his labour be manual or mental, lessens that regret with which the emigrant turns his back upon his native country. If a poet, he may rave for a while, perhaps, of the sunny plains of his childhood, of green lanes, hills, valleys, and so on. But the practical man, as the chalk cliffs of Albion fade from his vision, takes another view of the matter, and, instead of regretting the loss of these endeared objects, remembers that he leaves behind him, not them alone, but that portly collector who makes his quarterly visitation after the landlord—like a relapse after a dangerous illness.

It is essential, however, that the emigrant should arrange his measures well before leaving a country to whose "manner" he is born; where he has friends and connection; where he has some prospects, however slight—that he should be well informed of the nature of society in the colony which he has chosen for his adoption; that he should know how to lay out his capital to the best advantage, what to take with him, what purchases to leave till he arrives upon his new ground. He should, to save expense at least, acquaint himself with its natural resources, and, if he has already devoted his attention to agriculture, should learn how much of his past experience will avail him for the future—how much he must unlearn, and how much add. These are a few matters slightly touched in passing, but sufficient to indicate the vital importance of all the information, well tested, which can be gained before the emigrant commits himself, fortunes and family, to a new life in a new country.

We have here a book professing to describe the colony of South Australia, and to supply "a manual of information for emigrants." We have read it with the scrutiny which the exceeding importance of the subject demands, and our impression is that it is comprehensive and correct. In fact, there is hardly a topic one can conceive which is omitted or handled carelessly. Not only every necessary but almost every possible subject is fully dwelt upon. We could have wished, indeed, that it had been put forth in a little better style, as far as composition is concerned; but the writing is adequate to its purpose; neither does it lack features of peculiarity which, if not elegant, are very forcible. It is written, however, intelligibly; and, whether the author directs the construction of a sheep fence or a *wattle and dab*, his instructions are clear and unmistakable.

But our readers had better judge for themselves. We therefore extract a few passages:—

FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.

"As regards farming, one great comfort to the inexperienced is, that the system of farming and grazing

is remarkably simple, and requires but little knowledge to exercise it; in this respect it offers quite a contrast to agricultural qualifications in England. In South Australia the English farmer finds his greatest difficulty to consist in unlearning much of the knowledge he has acquired in the mother country. For the land almost no dressing is required; if wanted, however, it can be abundantly procured, and the succession of crops is easily understood; wheat is grown this year and wheat the next, until the land is impoverished, which is likely to take some time, for six or seven crops are raised for as many years in succession, without any sensible difference in either the soil or produce. Sheep do not require housing, stall feeding, or even to have food grown for them, but find their living on the open unoccupied lands, and on this account are much less expensive than in this country. Cattle are still less trouble, roaming about on extensive runs of good pasturage, and not subject to those diseases that have done so much damage, and carried off so many head, throughout Europe. All kinds of domestic animals are living in the colony very nearly in their natural state, which of itself accounts for their freedom from many complaints that are engendered by housing in confined buildings, and by living on artificial food."

WHAT TO TAKE OUT.

"Many curious articles are taken out which one would never have thought of discommending, such as skates, of which I recollect two or three pairs having been brought by different emigrants. In the subsequent pages I have mentioned the guns that are intended to shoot the blacks and bushrangers, and hundreds of which are brought out to the colony and never afterwards see the light, except perhaps in some outhouse, where they make a roost for fowls. If anything of this kind were wanted, a good double-barrelled gun should be preferred; but even these, I think, it would pay to buy up about Adelaide and send to England for disposal: almost every person takes out one or more, and almost nobody uses them, except, indeed, for quail shooting, in case parties have nothing else to do but pass their time. As for the generality of the natives in the districts inhabited by the white people, they are perfectly quiet and submissive, and do not require shooting to keep in order, and there are no bushrangers in the colony. So much at present for guns. Shoes made in England are found to be very inferior for use to those made in the colony, which arises neither from bad leather nor bad workmanship, but from the damp and mildew they are sure to collect on board ship, and which rots them to an extent that renders them totally unfit for use. When I sailed from Adelaide to return to England, I thought that colonial boots and shoes might stand the voyage better, but these went the same way, and, therefore, I should advise all persons to take out only sufficient to last them while on board the ship: these, again, should not be heavy, for light pumps or boots will be much more comfortable. The emigrants may rest assured that all such articles are to be obtained on their arrival, both good and cheap; they are made of leather tanned in Adelaide, which leather is very enduring, and the workmanship capital. With cloth clothes the case is different, and those who intend wearing them should take a stock out, for they are very expensive in the town, and not always to be obtained made with superior materials; cloth clothes, however, are seldom worn, except by professional men and a few others, as they are sometimes very undesirable on account of the heat. The more usual, and also more comfortable, dress is the brown holland blouse, with light trousers and waistcoat, a straw hat, black or coloured neckerchief, and the shirt-collar turned down, in order to give all the air and coolness possible in the hot weather; this dress is adapted in strength for those who intend to work either for themselves or a master. Instead of the blouse a light shooting-coat may be worn, and moleskin or cord trousers in place of the more expensive kinds."

In addition to these general directions, Mr. Wilkinson has inserted various lists of articles, expenses, and so on, which are quite invaluable; most of which are only to be found in his book:—

SLAB HUTS.

"Slab huts are built of wood split into broad pieces like boards, and about two inches thick; a frame is made, and the slabs are nailed to a wall plate at the top, and either let into the ground or fastened to a sleeper laid on the surface; such houses are quickly made, cheap and comfortable. The covering is either thatch, paling, or shingles; even slates are sometimes used, but these last are liable to the objection of being too hot."

CLEARING THE LAND FOR THE PLOUGH.

"The hut once finished, and the stores and goods under shelter, the next job is to clear the land ready for the plough. If the section be timbered, the farmer digs around the roots of the trees, laying them bare, and then cuts them through with an axe or saw, till the tree falls, when it is got rid of either by burning or by dragging it away to the adjacent land, to be burned at some future time. This mode of clearing is called grubbing, and destroys the whole tree. Very large trees are sometimes killed by cutting the bark circularly, and making a further ring to the depth of about two inches in the substance of the tree itself. This is called girdling, but is a slovenly plan, and cannot be recommended to the beginner: cutting down the tree and leaving the stump in the ground is better; but the bare stump looks unsightly, takes up room, and is often years before it dies. Unless very excellent land

be found, or great collateral advantages be obtained, I should advise the farmer not to purchase heavily-wooded land for agricultural purposes, since the expense of clearing is great, and causes much labour at a time when all available resources are required for other things. In most parts of the colony there is a great choice of land; you can either get it densely covered with trees, moderately wooded like the parks in England, or with not a tree upon the whole farm. The reverse of America, the largest trees grow on the poorest soils, and, therefore, they are no positive proof of the goodness of the land in Australia. The lands with the gum, oak, or other trees in small clumps, are generally very good, but seldom superior to that land which is bare of all trees and shrubs. In some parts, as at Yankalilla, this land is superior, and yields most abundant crops. It requires six bullocks to turn up new land; these get through about one acre a day, or at least five acres a week, without being distressed. The ploughing should be finished by the latter end of March, or the middle of June at the latest; wheat is not found to grow well if sown after that time. Bullocks are most used for ploughing in Australia; they are not inconvenienced by the heat, do their work steadily, are very enduring, and, when the day is done, are turned out in the bush to get their fill of grass. They, however, require two men to each team, one to drive, the other to guide the plough, and in this respect are not so economical as horses.

"The quantity of wheat sown to the acre differs very much on different farms, some farmers using only one bushel per acre and others as much as two. The mean is found to answer very well, and is the most usual quantity. Great care is necessary in selecting seed, which should be free from smut, drake, or wild oats, and before sowing should invariably be steeped, to obviate the risk of a smutty crop. This is done as follows:—On the evening previous to sowing, wash the seed wheat in clean cold water, skimming off everything that floats; then immerse it in brine sufficiently strong to swim an egg, adding a solution of bluestone in the proportion of two pounds to the first three bushels of wheat, and half a pound additional to every three bushels steeped in succession in the same liquor, taking care to keep up the strength of the brine; pour the wheat into the liquor very gently, stir it well about, and skim off everything that floats. In the morning draw off the liquor, put the wheat into a basket box, or tub with small holes in the bottom, to allow the remaining liquor to drain back into the tub; then lay the wheat on a floor, and sift some fresh lime over it, stirring it well up, to mix the lime with the seed; one shovelful of lime is sufficient for a bushel. The grain is now fit for sowing, and should not be allowed to remain in a heap too long, or it will be heated and spoiled. What is steeped overnight should be sown next day."

It is impossible in our limited space to give more than an idea of this work; but the reader will find, upon perusal, that it is more than meritorious—it is, in fact, essential.

NOTICE.—We are again compelled to omit several notices for want of space.

THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Two very interesting *débûts* took place at this theatre last Saturday evening, namely, that of Mme. Tadolini and of our countryman, Mr. Sims Reeve. Mme. Tadolini brought with her a Continental reputation of the first order, but we must confess we do not think she will sustain it in this country. Her voice is of fair extent and possesses much sweetness, particularly in the lower part; it has been amply exercised, but the mere execution of florid passages does not alone constitute a great singer. Her action is generally inelegant, and at times approaches the confines of vulgarity. Occasionally Mme. Tadolini evinced a degree of histrionic talent, but there was no one moment in the whole performance that the audience forgot the actress, in the character she represented. The opera chosen, "Linda di Chamouni," is, at best, but a dull affair, and, in our opinion, not worth the expense of copying. Now and then a passage occurs which almost approaches to a beauty, but there is nothing better to sustain it, consequently the whole falls weakly upon the ear, and leaves no longing to "list that strain again." Mme. Tadolini was encored in "O luce di questa," and again in the finale she received the usual ovations, and was called forward several times during the opera. We have now to speak of a far more interesting *débût*—that of Mr. Reeves—interesting in more points than one. It is no common talent in an English singer that can force open the doors of her Majesty's Theatre, and, in spite of Italian jealousy and aristocratic prejudice, make a triumphant stand. The reception Mr. Reeves met with upon his first entrance was so truly enthusiastic that, for some time after, he was unable to recover the command of his nerves sufficiently to give full effect to his magnificent voice and pure taste. There was a modesty in his manner of receiving the justly-merited plaudits which won him many friends. In such a poor character as that of the Viscount the few could make any impression; but Mr. Reeves, in the second act, completely riveted the minds of his audience, and kept them spell-bound from the first note of the scene beginning "Linda! si ritiro," until the very end. A more genuine encore was never heard within these walls than this effort elicited. The Lind, the goddess of song, who was in a private box,

applauded Mr. Reeves greatly, and proved that real genius can appreciate true excellence even in an English singer. There is a report afloat which, for the credit of those concerned, we trust will be immediately contradicted,—that on the Friday, at rehearsal, the whole of the Italians treated Mr. Reeves with the most marked coolness; and that, although upon the conclusion of every *morceau* tried by Mme. Tadolini a round of applause ensued, when Mr. Reeves sang, not one encouraging hand was heard. This, if true, was ungenerous and ungrateful. Four of our theatres are usurped by foreigners, and we think that, in return, a little decency of behaviour would not have been out of place when one native artist, almost by accident, found himself in their august presence. The best singing after that of Mr. Reeves was by Coletti, who, if he would but give up that worn-out clap-trap of taking a second breath at every close, might be pronounced almost perfect: he is really a great artiste.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Prussia, honoured the performances with their presence. In attendance upon her Majesty and Prince Albert were the Countess of Charlemont, the Earl of Morton, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, and Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was attended by Lady Augusta Bruce. In attendance upon the Prince of Prussia was Captain Boyen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Prince Edward and the Princesses Anne and Amelia, also honoured the theatre with their presence. The royal suite comprised the Hon. Miss Wheatley, Captain Taylor, and Mr. Hertz.

We also observed among the general company his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Naples, attended by the Duke of Wellington, M. Coloma, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Leeds and Miss Lane Fox, the Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland, the Marquis of Huntly, the Marquis and Marchioness of Sligo and the Ladies Browne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Douro, the Marquis of Donegal, most of the Foreign Ministers, and a very numerous assemblage of the nobility.

At any other theatre than the above an affair that took place on Tuesday night would have been productive of a scene, or possibly a row; but, with the well-bred audience who invariably frequent her Majesty's Theatre, the only expression shown was a sullen disappointment. It appears that for reasons not then explained, Mr. Reeves refused to appear in "Linda," and that Signor Gardoni unhesitatingly undertook the character at a very short notice. Mr. Reeves has since addressed some notes to the press on the subject.

The ballet of "Les Elemens" was reproduced, with the concentrated attraction of C. Grisi, Rosati, and the Cerito, as the goddesses of fire, water, and air. The various pas de deux of Grisi and Cerito, as well as Rosati's pas seuls, and the pas de trois of the three accomplished *déeses de la danse*, elicited thunders of applause.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia occupied the Queen Dowager's box. Prince Frederick William of Hesse was also present, and the house generally was well attended, both as to numbers and rank.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

In Donizetti's "La Favorita," produced here with a very strong cast, the singing of Mario was the "enthusiasm and the theme" of the whole house; and we never did Rubini in his best days achieve more. We say this advisedly; for the power, expression, and sweetness of this exquisite artist were developed so as to make it almost impossible to admit of comparisons. The "Angiol d'amore" is perhaps the most touchingly rendered *romanza* ever heard. Mario has suddenly shone forth, great as he previously was, as the musical constellation, contemporaneously with another—the marvellous Jenny Lind. The house has been most crowdedly attended, and has included all the royal and noble personages now in town.

LYCEUM.

"The Fast Man," from the pen of Mr. Albert Smith, promised well. The gentleman who exterminated the "Gent," and at the same time preserved him as an historical fact—who rescued the "ballet girl" from the doubtful position she occupied in the minds of so many, and dared to be the champion of her goodness—and who has been so long a well-esteemed and pleasant guest at most library-tables—seemed to be just the person to put "The Fast Man" on the stage. We saw some difficulties in the execution of the task, and our anticipations were to a certain extent realized. The first night of "The Fast Man" was anything but a success; and, though Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Buckstone laboured hard (and they ought to be able to carry any audience with them), the piece received some decided marks of disapprobation. We were far from considering the verdict a conclusive one; and are glad to be able to say that, after having gone through the ordeal of a first night, it improved upon us, and was, by a little judicious management, made to run merrily enough. The fact is, the first night, particularly of pieces of this description, is a mere rehearsal in public, and a true opinion can hardly be formed as to ultimate success from the approbation or otherwise of the audience.

ADELPHI.

A new piece called "Going to the Derby," which was produced here on Monday, is one of those amusing

trifles just calculated to display the peculiar funniments of Messrs. Paul Bedford, Wright, and Co. Wright is, of course, the victim, and after a series of wonderful misfortunes and mishaps, by some extraordinary process, finds himself between the shafts of his own gig—the former occupant having somehow disappeared. Mr. Paul Bedford pushes behind; and the audience laugh as heartily as though they were paid for it. In short, all seemed so alive to fun as to be dead to criticism.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Scribe's "D'Aranda" has been produced at the St. James's, and has given unmixed satisfaction. It is a highly moral, and at the same time witty and elegant, production; and Desirée never looked more charmingly naïve, nor Achard more at home. The plot turns upon the correction of a disposition towards *les grandes passions* in a young bride, who, from the hour of her marriage, has never seen her husband. He, a soldier of the Empire, had been ordered off from the church to the camp, taken prisoner in Spain, and there detained two years. In the meantime his friend Gabriel assumes the character of a violent Spanish lover, and, before the husband arrives, has half frightened Hortense out of her life by the ferocious intensity of his flame, so that she is perfectly enchanted at the gentler and truer wooing of her young and engaging husband.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—The Earl of Munster and party, Lady Haliburton, Lady Combermere, Lady Langham, Baron Alderson and family, Lord Beaumont, and the Earl of Harrowby, visited this exhibition during the last week.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

The performance at the Royal Italian Opera, on Saturday evening, was honoured by the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and the Ladies Somerset, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose and Lord and Lady Earnest Bruce, Viscount Dupplin, Mr. and Lady Rose Lovell, the Duke of Leeds, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquis of Titchfield, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl Cawdor, the Earl of Besborough, the Earl of Eglinton, the Countess Paulet, Viscount and Viscountess Dungarvan, Viscount Mandeville, Viscount Ebrington, Lady Laura Fitzroy, Lord and Lady Guernsey, Viscount Lascelles, Lord and Lady Carington, Lord William Thynne, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Earl of Pomfret, Lord Bateman, Lord George Manners, Lord Elphinstone, Lady Cottenham and the Hon. Misses Pepys, Lady Morgan, Lady Whitehead, Lady Domville, Lady Scott, Lady Paulet, Lady Smyth and Hon. Mrs. Smyth, Lady Jodrell, &c. &c.

GREAT CONCERT-ROOM OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Madame Puzzi's annual grand morning concert took place on Monday, and was, as usual, attended by a crowded and fashionable audience. The selection was popular, and the printed programme was conscientiously performed, with the exception of the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, on the score of indisposition. Madame Tadolini sung "O luce di quest' anima" with remarkable brilliancy.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On Wednesday morning M. Robert Houdin gave his first *Matinée Fantastique* to a numerous audience. M. Houdin is certainly the prince of conjurors, and well deserves the success he has met with. His tricks are performed with a quietness and ease that are really astonishing, while the good humour and intelligence which he manifests during the performance tend to keep up the spirits of his audience, and to render the entertainment one of the most agreeable we have witnessed. One chief characteristic of M. Houdin is want of that display which is the general prelude to a trick in other performers. With him all is done as if it were a matter of course, and in consequence the deception is the more complete.

The farce entitled the "Pas de Fascination," in the Haymarket bills, is, in fact, the "Lola Montes" of Mr. Stirling Coyne, shorn of those personal allusions which caused it to be suppressed after it had been produced with unequivocal success.

HINTS TO YOUNG MOTHERS

ON THE PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

In many children constitutional predisposition determines disease to the organs of respiration. It will be noticed in such that very slight changes in the condition of the weather, or the least exposure, are exceedingly apt to be followed by symptoms of common catarrh, or, in popular phraseology, "give cold." The most careful nursing, though, would sometimes appear to aggravate the evil, inasmuch as that precautions constantly recommended are frequently found to increase the susceptibility of the constitution. The eruptive diseases of childhood, also, in these habits generally terminate in permanent asthma, or some other confirmed affection of the chest, and, as might naturally be expected, the severe spasmodic coughs, so obnoxious to infant life, when they do occur, are extremely violent and distressing, presenting little

to encourage a favourable *prognosis* or opinion as to the ultimate result.

Conjointly with this predisposition is always observed more or less of what is termed a scrofulous habit of body, and this suggests the best means of anticipating or counteracting the constitutional tendency, which is, in fact, merely another form of scrofula operating prominently upon the organs of the chest. Proper food and judicious clothing are the main resources of a nursing mother to ensure health to the child so situated, and to these, therefore, we direct attention, as offering an opportunity to append some remarks that may be found useful and instructive.

In the first place, it may be safely assumed that the digestive powers of delicate children are proportionably weak. At the same time the inclination to eat will be equal to that of the most healthy child; the appetite appearing to depend less on the quality of the digestion performed than upon the quantity of the food the stomach is capable of receiving. It is obvious, therefore, that judgment and discrimination as to diet in such cases are of paramount importance. Yet, after the experience of generations, how little do the mothers of mankind know upon the subject! Fortunately for our purpose of instruction, these hints cannot extend beyond a limited space, as we are aware that—anxious as mothers may be to learn—unless suggestions are simple and direct, circumstances are not very favourable for them to derive benefit from communications other than those which arise from pure maternal instinct. And this is natural; for, with a good breast of own mother's milk, what learning could point out better nutriment for a delicate and ailing child? But suckling has its limits; and, where choice is necessary, it will always be beneficially directed by judicious observation.

The food of man may be either animal or vegetable, and is determined in a great measure by circumstances of situation—the colder climates of countries in high latitudes requiring, for the purposes of nutrition, a diet composed almost entirely of flesh, whilst the inhabitants of the torrid zone as exclusively live upon vegetables. In the more temperate regions of the earth a proper admixture of the two kinds of aliment is used. Wherever the circumstances of situation are at variance with the character of the food, corresponding debility of constitution will be observed in the majority of the inhabitants. It would not be exactly scrofula that would affect all countries alike, but the idea of what we mean will be best conveyed by a reference to our own national disease. This general principle operating upon the surface of the globe may be adopted with great advantage in the economy of that little world—the nursery. In this country, remarkable for its vicissitudes in temperature, seasons should have their peculiar diet tables, to enable the susceptible systems of infants to withstand the sudden and frequent changes. The cold of winter should be met by an increase in animal food; and the heat of summer as carefully provided for by a free use of vegetables. In this manner delicate constitutions would be supported and sustained against those attacks of illness, the exciting causes of which are well known to depend upon the condition of the climate; and, instead of nursery indulgence being a fruitful source of predisposition to, and an aggravation of, disease, a diet based upon the simple principle recommended would ensure to parents a strong and healthy offspring.

Attention to the character and nature of the dress is equally essential for the well-being of children predisposed to diseases of the chest. Warm clothing must be always provided for out-of-door exposure during cold weather; but this applies more to the protection of the trunk than to the head or extremities of the body.

A short, sleeveless jacket of flannel may be worn next to the skin in very weak constitutions; but, if this can be dispensed with, it is very advisable not to adopt a habit which may be so advantageously reserved for the comfort and support of age. Even when necessary, however, flannel waistcoats should not be worn during the warm months, between the 15th of April and the 15th of September. These two dates are fixed only conventionally, and there is nothing that should prevent laying aside this protection against the cold of the winter months, earlier or later, according to the character of the spring. Caution is, however, given to mothers not to be deceived by the week or twelve days of very hot and close weather that follows the vernal and autumnal equinox. Thousands of lives are sacrificed yearly to the error of believing that a summer costume may be safely indulged in during these treacherous intervals; and we, therefore, again remind our matronly readers of the safety that will be found in observing the old English proverb, "Put off winter clothing as late as you may, and reassume it as soon as you can."

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MME. DUFOUR.

KNITTING.

NECKTIE.

Materials—White and blue Shetland wool; pins No. 12.

Cast on 32 loops with the white wool, knit 2 rows plain, and pearl 1, ere commencing with the pattern.

1st row.—Knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 4; repeat.

2nd row.—Pearl.

3rd row.—Knit 2, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 2; repeat.

4th row.—Pearl.

5th row.—Knit 3, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, knit 1; repeat.

6th row.—Pearl.

7th row.—Knit 4, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together; repeat.

8th row.—Pearl.

9th row.—Knit 2, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2; repeat.

10th row.—Pearl.

11th row.—Knit 1, knit 2 together, thread forward knit 2 together, thread forward knit 3; repeat.

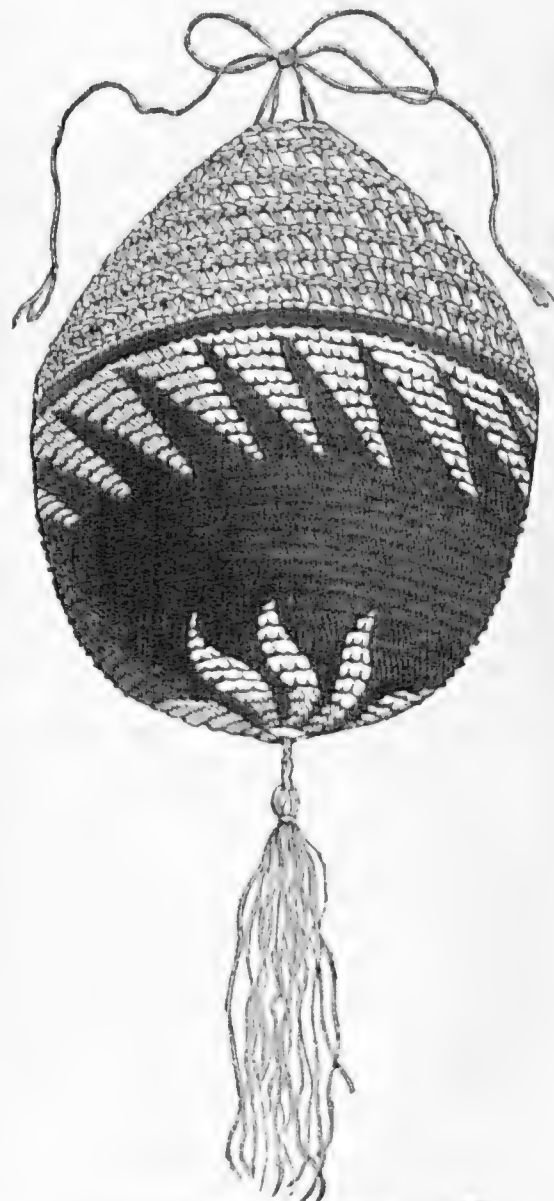
12th row.—Pearl.

Repeat the above until the work measures three-fourths of a yard, then knit 2 plain rows, and commence the following pattern with the coloured wool:—

1st row.—Knit 5, slip 1, knit 2 together, draw the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 5, thread forward knit 1, thread forward; repeat.

2nd row.—Pearl.

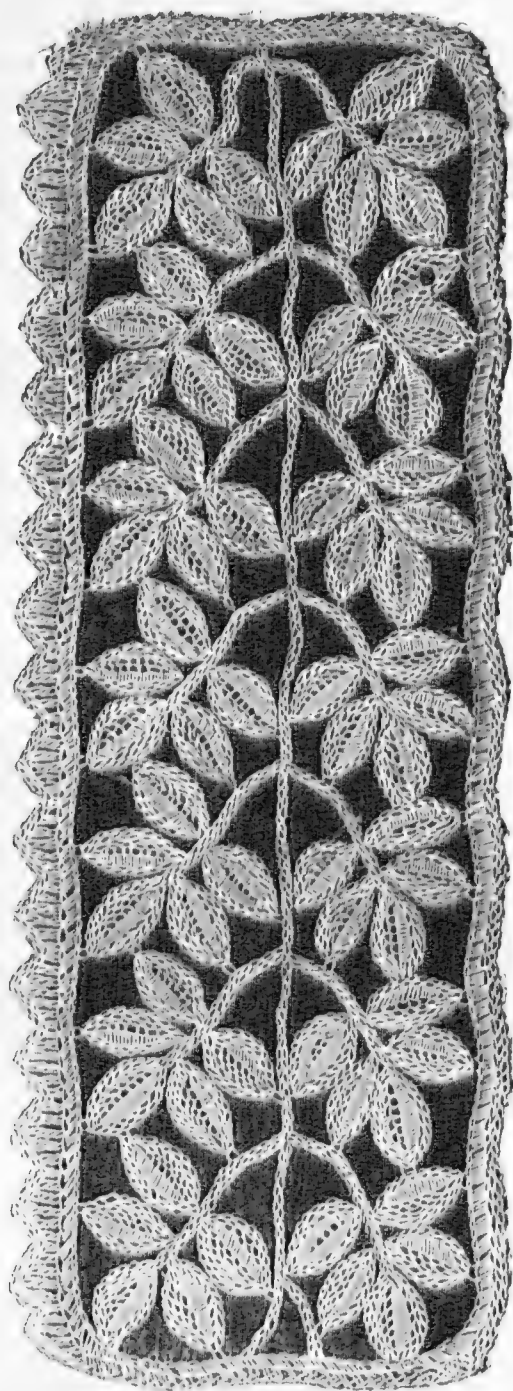
Knit 3 rows of this pattern with the blue wool, then 3 with the white again, 3 with the blue, and finish with 3 rows of white, cast off, join the edges together on the wrong side, and knit the fringe for the ends.



LITTLE GREEK CAP FOR A PURSE.

Fringe.

Cast on 12 loops with the blue wool three times doubled, slip 1, thread forward knit 2 together pearlwise; repeat to the end, knit 1. Every row is alike. Repeat until enough is done to go round both ends, then open out 8 loops to form the shag of the fringe, and sew it on.



ROSE-LEAF CUFF.



A PURSE FORM OF "HAT."



VINE-LEAF COLLAR.

CROCHET.

ROSE-LEAF CUFF.

Raworth's crochet thread No. 60; hook No. 19.

Make a chain of 20 loops, *, double into the 2nd and 3rd loop, 4 long into successive loops, 1 double crochet, 1 chain on the opposite side of chain, 1 double, 4 long, 2 double, 1 chain; work down the leaf in single crochet to the stem, make 9 chain stitches; repeat from * four times more single crochet down the stem. Repeat the whole to form the opposite spray; 12 chain; fasten the points of the two leaves of both sprays to the 12th stitch. Commence again with a chain of 20 loops, work as before, fastening the point of the first leaf to the 3rd stitch from point of third leaf in first pattern.

In working down the stem fasten the point of fourth leaf to the 4th stitch from bottom of stem.

Work the opposite spray to correspond.

Repeat this until you have the length required. Chain stitches all round, fastening them to the points of the leaves; double crochet all round; double crochet along the end; a long stitch into every loop along the top; double crochet the other end.

For the Edging.

1 double stitch, 1 long, 1 double long, 1 treble long, 1 double long, 1 long; repeat, finishing with 1 double.

A PURSE FORM OF "HAT."

Materials—Two skeins of drab silk, one skein of green silk.

Begin by the top of the hat.

1st row.—3 chain stitches.

2nd row.—3 chain in each stitch of the 1st row.

3rd row.—1 single crochet in each stitch of the 2nd row.



4th row.—1 crochet, 1 chain, all round.
5th row.—2 crochet, 1 chain, all round.
6th row.—3 crochet, 1 chain, all round, and so on increasing until you have 90 stitches all round.

Then decrease in 1 row only, 1 stitch in every tenth stitch.

Then work 20 rows without increasing or decreasing for the height of hat.

For the rim, increase for 5 rows 1 in every eleventh stitch.

6th row.—1 in every fourteenth stitch.

7th row.—1 in every nineteenth stitch.

8th row.—Join on the green silk and crochet all round without increase or decrease, and fasten off. The hat part is finished.

The Purse Part, or Lining.

Take the green silk and join on to the last row of the 20 rows on the inside of the hat.

1 treble crochet, miss one of the foundation, 1 chain, 1 treble, 1 chain, 1 treble for seven rows. Run a braid or silk for strings through the last row. Finish the hat by tying a piece of braid round the hat, to hide where the stitches of the purse show.

LITTLE GREEK CAP FOR A PURSE.

Materials—2 skeins of black purse silk, 21 skeins of gold-coloured silk.

Make a chain of 3 stitches in black.



NECKTIE.

2nd row.—3 plain crochet stitches in each chain of preceding row, in all 9.

3rd row.—2 plain stitches gold silk in each chain of preceding row.

4th row.—All gold, increase by working 2 every other.

5th row.—1 gold, 2 black, nine times.

6th row.—2 gold, 4 black; repeat.

7th row.—3 gold, 5 black; repeat.

8th row.—4 gold, 6 black; repeat.

9th row.—5 gold, 7 black; repeat.

10th row.—6 gold, 8 black; repeat.

11th row.—7 gold, 9 black; repeat.

The pattern is to represent nine leaves in gold on a black ground. Now work 3 plain rows, increasing in every 10th stitch; then work 10 plain rows, without increasing or decreasing. Then work the depth of Greek cap thus:—

1st row.—1 stitch gold, 6 black, sixteen times.

2nd row.—2 gold, 5 black, sixteen times.

3 chain, 9 d. c. in loop of 9 chain, 9 d. c. as before, 3 chain, miss 4, d. c.; repeat from *. Finish with 3 chain, d. c. in last stitch.

4th row.—D. c. in 2nd loop of chain stitches, *, 5 chain, d. c. in d. c., 5 chain, miss 3, d. c., 5 chain, miss 3, d. c., 5 chain, d. c. last d. c., 6 stitches single crochet into successive loops, 14 chain, unite, work in the loop (1 d. c., 1 long, 1 double long, 1 treble long, 3 chain, 1 treble long, 1 double long, 1 long; repeat four times more), 6 single crochet into successive loops; repeat from *. Finish with 5 chain, d. c. in 2nd loop of 3 chain.

5th row.—D. c. in 2nd loop of 5 chain, *, (7 chain, d. c. in next loop; repeat twice more), d. c. in 1st loop of chain in leaf (7 chain, d. c. in every loop of chain leaf), d. c. in next loop; repeat from *. Finish with 7 chain, d. c. in last loop but one.

6th row.—D. c. in 2nd loop of chain (7 chain, d. c. in next loop twice more), (9 chain, d. c. in next loop; repeat once more), *, 5 chain, d. c. in next loop (7 chain, d. c. in next loop once more), 5 chain, d. c. in next loop (9 chain, d. c. in next loop; repeat three times more); repeat from *. Finish with 7 chain, d. c. in last loop but one.

7th row.—D. c. in 1st loop of chain, 7 chain, 1 long in next loop, 5 chain, 5 d. c. in next loop,

3rd row.—3 gold, 4 black, sixteen times.

4th row.—4 gold, 3 black, sixteen times.

5th row.—5 gold, 2 black, sixteen times.

6th row.—6 gold, 1 black, sixteen times.

7th row.—Gold all round.

8th and 9th rows.—Black all round.

Now work the lining by taking the stitches inside, and work 12 rows thus: 1 chain, 1 treble, all round.

Make a long tassel of gold-coloured silk, and put on the top of the cap.

Pass double runners through the edge of the lining for the strings to the purse.

N.B.—The lining looks well made in a gayer-coloured silk, such as blue, or ponceau, vert perruche, &c.

EMBROIDERY.

INITIAL LETTERS.

French Cotton No. 100.

Satin stitch, sewing over the lines, the circles open eyelet-holes.

VINE-LEAF COLLAR.

Raworth's crochet thread No. 80; Hook No. 19.

Make a chain of 216 stitches.

1st row.—11 d. c., 10 chain, unite them, work in the loop 1 d. c. (1 long, 1 double long, 1 treble long, 3 chain, 1 treble long, 1 double long, 1 long, 1 d. c.; repeat twice more); repeat.

2nd row.—(5 chain, d. c. in 6th of last row, 7 chain, d. c. in 1st loop of chain in leaf, 9 chain, d. c. in next loop of chain, 9 chain, d. c. in 3rd loop, 7 chain); repeat. Finish with 5 chain, d. c. in last stitch of preceding row.

3rd row.—3 chain, d. c. in 3rd chain of last row, *, 3 chain, miss 5, d. c.,



CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

9 d. c. in each of two next loops, *, 7 chain, miss 1 loop, d. c. in next 7 chain, d. c. in next 7 chain, miss 1 loop, 9 d. c. in each of three following loops, *; repeat from mark to mark. Finish with 9 d. c. in each of two loops, 5 in next, 5 chain, 1 long in next loop, 5 chain, 1 d. c. in next loop.

8th row.—D. c. in 2nd loop of chain, 5 chain, d. c. in 1st d. c. of last row, 7 chain, miss 7, d. c., 7 chain, miss 7, d. c., 5 chain, miss 7, *, 8 stitches single crochet in successive loops, 16 chain, unite them, work in the loop (1 d. c., 1 long, 1 double long, 1 treble long, 3 chain, 1 treble long, 1 double long, 1 long, 1 d. c., 1 long, 1 double long, 2 treble long, 3 chain, 2 treble long, 1 double long, 1 long, 1 d. c., 1 long, 2 double long, 2 treble long, 3 chain, 2 treble long, 1 double long, 1 long, 1 d. c., 1 long, 1 double long, 2 treble long, 3 chain, 2 treble long, 1 double long, 1 long, 1 d. c., 1 long, 1 double long, 1 treble long, 3 chain, 1 treble long, 1 double long, 1 long, 1 d. c.), 8 single crochet into successive loops, 5 chain, miss 7, d. c., 7 chain, miss 7, d. c., 7 chain, miss 7, d. c., 7 chain, miss 7, d. c.; repeat from *. Finish with 7 chain, d. c. in last d. c., 5 chain, d. c. in next loop.

9th row.—D. c. in 2nd loop of chain, * (5 chain, d. c. in next loop twice more), 3 chain, d. c. in 1st single crochet, d. c. in first 3 chain of leaf, 5 chain, d. c. in next 4 chain, 7 chain, d. c. in next 3, 7 chain, d. c. in next 3, 5 chain, d. c. in next 3, d. c. in last single crochet, 3 chain, d. c. in next loop; repeat from *. Finish with 5 chain, d. c. in last loop.

10th row.—D. c. in last loop 5 chain, d. c. in next loop, *, d. c. in d. c. at point of leaf, 7 chain, miss 4, d. c., 7 chain, miss 5, d. c., 7 chain, d. c. in d. c. at point of leaf, d. c. in loop of 5 chain (5 chain, d. c. in next loop twice); repeat from *. Finish with 5 chain, d. c. in last loop.

11th row.—Commence from the band, work 3 d. c. in 1st loop, 1 d. c. in next, 6 in next, 5 in next, 7 in next, 3 in next, 9 in next, 8 in next, 7 in next, 9 in next, 4 in next, 7 in next, 5 in next, *, 8 in next, 5 in next, 3 chain, 5 d. c. in next loop, 5 in next, 3 chain, 5 d. c. in next; repeat from *. Finish with 5 d. c. in next loop, 7 in next, 4 in next, 9 in next, 7 in next, 8 in next, 9 in next, 3 in next, 7 in next, 5 in next, 6 in next, 1 in next, 3 in last.

For a band along the top, work 1 treble long stitch in every loop.

Care must be taken in ironing this collar to make the flutes set properly.

EMROIDERY IN TAMBOUR.

CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF, WITH INITIAL LETTERS.

Coloured or white French working cotton No. 100. Draw the pattern on the material and work in tambour or chain stitch.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. E.—Ribbed crochet is worked in the same manner as plain-stitch crochet, with this exception, the under-loops of the stitches of the previous row are to be taken. It is worked in rows backwards and forwards.

M. L. Y.—Much regret is felt that previous engagements have hitherto prevented a compliance with the request of our correspondent. The pattern has been prepared, and shall appear as soon as possible. The article alluded to is worked either in plain or double stitch crochet.

S. H.—The pattern of the couquette given in the supplement looks extremely well worked in white with Raworth's thread No. 24, and trimmed with a lace, a pattern for which shall be given. In regard to the second-named article, we fear that the request of S. H. has been misunderstood, one in crochet having been prepared. As soon as possible a design in knitting shall be arranged.

MARIA.—The article is scarcely appropriate for the present season; and, however anxious to oblige, it is necessary to have reference to what may prove interesting and useful to the general subscribers.

291, Strand.

Mlle. Dufour.

The Crochet Flower Collar Book, with Point Lace Sprigs. By Eureka. Second Edition. London: Ackermann and Co., 96, Strand.

The above is an elegantly got-up little gem for the work-table, with directions for working flowers of various kinds in the useful and fashionable art of crochet. The designs given evince much taste. The instructions are plain and comprehensive, and we have no doubt will be readily understood and executed by the accomplished crocheteuses.

The *Popolo* of Siena announces that a violent earthquake, preceded by a rumbling noise, took place on the 12th at half-past eleven a.m. A few minutes afterwards it was repeated; and a third and most violent shock was felt at midnight. A succession of shocks of various intensity then followed at five-minute intervals, and lasted till half-past three a.m. Their direction was S.W. Further shocks were felt on the 13th, at five, half-past eight, and half-past eleven a.m. The whole population left their houses and bivouacked on the public promenade of the Lizza. After midnight the cathedral was opened, and the solemn sound of the bells calling the population to prayers mingled with the subdued rumbling of the earthquake.

THE WHITE SWANS.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

(Translated by MARIANNE.)

v.

Immediately after sunset her brothers returned, and were not a little surprised to find her so silent. They thought, first, it was the effect of some new spell of their implacable enemy; but, when they saw the hands of their dear sister so miserably wounded, they comprehended all she did was to save them. The youngest groaned and shed bitter tears. But listen to the marvel. Whenever these tears fell Elfrida ceased to feel the least pain, and all inflammation disappeared. She passed the night at her work, for it seemed impossible for her to take a moment's rest till she had saved her beloved brothers.

During the whole of the following day, while the swans were abroad, she remained sedulously occupied at her task; and, though alone, never did time appear to her to fly so rapidly. Already one of the coats of mail was finished, and she made all possible diligence to begin the second.

But all at once the joyous sounds of a horn and confused cries of hunters resounded in the mountains. The timid little princess trembled with fear. The noise approached; she distinctly heard the cries of the dogs. In terror, without knowing what she did, she withdrew into the cavern, collected in a heap the nettles she had gathered and pounded, then sat upon them, as if determined to use the most desperate efforts to defend a treasure so precious in her eyes.

At this moment a large savage dog leaped out of the bushes; then a second and a third. They barked, went, came, went away, and then returned again some minutes after the hunters arrived at the opening of the cave, and the finest of them was the king of the country. He immediately approached Elfrida; for never had he seen a young girl so beautiful.

"Lovely child," said he, "how came you here?" Elfrida held down her head with an air of sadness; she dared not speak, for had she done so she had killed her brothers; and she hid her hands under her apron, that the king might not see what suffering she was obliged to endure.

"Follow me," said he. "You must not remain here. If you are as good as you are pretty I will clothe you with silk and velvet, place a crown of gold upon your head, and you shall live in the most splendid palace I possess."

Thus speaking, he placed her upon his horse almost lifeless, yet struggling to resist. She wept and wrung her hands in despair. But the king said to her, "Take courage, beautiful creature; I wish only your happiness, and one day you will thank me."

Saying these words, he galloped across a magnificent country, holding before him on his horse his charming prey. The hunters followed. Just as the sun was sinking they beheld before them the splendid city which the king inhabited, with its churches and towers. The first care of the king was to conduct Elfrida to the palace, where large fountains gave forth their murmuring waters in immense halls of marble whose walls and ceilings were covered with gold, and paintings even more precious. But these wonders made no impression on Elfrida; though, good and affable as she was, she suffered the ladies of the court to invest her with queenly robes, adorn her hair with pearls, and place gloves upon her stung and swollen hands. And, when she appeared before the king in all her splendour, her beauty seemed so astonishing that all the courtiers bowed profoundly before her, and the king immediately chose her for his bride. The chancellor alone shook his head with a pensive air, and whispered to his friends, "This lovely daughter of the woods is certainly only a sorceress, who has dazzled the eyes of the king and bewitched his heart." But the king listened to none of these representations; he ordered music to resound, his table to be covered with the most delicious dainties, and preparations to be made for still greater festivities.

Elfrida was conducted into a garden full of odoriferous flowers, into magnificent halls, where young girls, all remarkable for their grace, surrounded her, executing the most sprightly dances. But not a smile escaped her lips, not a ray of joy shone in her eyes; on the contrary, her looks and gestures testified the most profound sorrow. The king then opened a little closet situated near the chamber where she was to sleep. It was entirely covered with rich green tapestry, disposed so as to resemble her cave in the forest. On the floor was the thread she had manufactured of the nettles, and which, notwithstanding her fear of being surprised, she had carefully united in a heap. On the wall was suspended the coat of mail already finished. One of the huntsmen had brought all away as objects of curiosity.

"You may live here in peace," said the king to her, "and imagine that you are still in your former abode. There is the work you were doing, and amid all your present splendour you may sometimes find it pleasant to think of past days." When Elfrida saw before her what she had so much at heart a smile of happiness played on her lips, and the blood returned to animate her cheeks. She again thought it possible to save her brothers, and in the ecstasy of her gratitude she kissed the hand of the king, whilst he pressed her to his heart palpitating with joy, and immediately caused the bells of the churches to announce his marriage to his people. The pretty dumb girl of the forest was to be queen of the country. The suspicious chancellor again whispered wicked designs into the ear of the king, but he could never find his way to his heart. The prince would hear of no new delay for the celebration of his marriage.

It was the chancellor who, in the ceremony, had to place the crown upon the head of the affianced. Full of anger and malice, he designedly let the narrow rim of the crown fall upon the forehead of the princess with so much force as to hurt her. But Elfrida felt at that moment a more acute pain at her heart. The anxiety on account of her brothers was enough to make her forget all physical suffering. Her mouth was closed. Did she not know that a single syllable pronounced by her would cost her brothers their life? Yet the expression of her eyes sufficiently told how sincerely she loved the handsome and good king, who did all he could to cheer her. Daily she became more and more attached to him. Oh! how she wished she was able to tell him the secret cause of her grief; but she was obliged to remain dumb and terminate her work in silence. For this purpose she stole away every night to the little closet which had been decorated like her dear cavern, and the key of which was always in her possession. There she plaited the coats of mail one after the other; but when about to begin the seventh there was no more thread. She knew that the nettles required grew in quantities in the cemetery; but it was necessary that she should gather them herself, and how accomplish that without being remarked? Oh, what is the pain of my fingers, thought she, in comparison with what my heart endures? I must, cost what it will, risk the adventure. In this moment of pressing need, God will not withdraw his sheltering hand from over me.

A prey to fear, as if going to commit some bad action, she slid out by moonlight into the garden, crossed its long avenues, to enter into deserted paths, directed her steps towards the burying-ground, where, what was her terror, on perceiving horrible sorceresses grouped in a circle on one of the largest tombstones! Elfrida was obliged to pass close to these frightful gorgons, who fixed their eyes full of malice incessantly upon her; then, mentally reciting a short prayer, she gathered the stinging nettles with as much celerity as possible, and precipitately returned to the palace. One person only had witnessed her nocturnal walk; but this was the chancellor, who then watched while the others slept. "At length I have a proof," said he to himself, "that I spoke truth when I accused the queen of not being what she ought to be. Evidently she is only a sorceress, and one of the most wicked to be found. This explains how she gained the heart of the king and all the people so quickly."

Accompanying the king to church, the chancellor recounted to him on their way what he had seen, and reiterated all that he feared and suspected. Large tears ran down the cheeks of the good king, who returned home with all the torments of doubt. At night he pretended to sleep, but peaceful slumber refused to close his heavy eyelids; he remarked how Elfrida rose, and that every night she did the same; he always followed her in silence, and constantly saw her glide, without noise, into the little room that so resembled her grotto, and carefully shut the door after her.

Day by day the countenance of the king became more sombre. Elfrida in secret grieved to remark this change, but she could not guess its cause; and what did she not suffer on account of her brothers, all this time flying through the high air far from view. Tears flowed abundantly upon the purple and velvet of her royal vestments; they stopped there like brilliant diamonds, and all who saw them regretted not being the queen. There was only one coat of mail to complete, but she had no more thread and not a single nettle. She said to herself, I must once more, but this will be the last time, return to the cemetery and gather a few handfuls of nettles. She trembled, however, in thinking of that solitary walk, and the hideous sorceresses she might again see. But placing her confidence in God, who knows what will happen to mortals, she determined to face all, and set out for the cemetery. But the king and the chancellor, unknown to her, followed at a distance. They lost sight of her at

the entrance, and on approaching nearer perceived the sorceresses huddled together on the tomb. Oh! with what horror did the good king turn away from that sinister spectacle. He even thought he saw in the middle of the frightful group her who had become his affianced. "The people shall judge her," said he, with a failing voice. And the sentence of the people was, that Elfrida should be burned alive. She was taken from the splendid apartments inhabited by the king, and plunged into a dark and humid cell, where the wind whistled through a small loophole covered in the interior with thick bars. Instead of silk and velvet they gave her the nettles she had gathered in the burying-ground, tied together by a large cord. They told her to place them under her head for a pillow, and that she might use the numerous coarse coats of mail for a bed and covering. They could not have given her a more agreeable present, as she was now able to continue her painful task, and with redoubled fervour she prayed God to aid her. Without the children made the streets resound with songs mocking her, and no one thought of offering the least consolation.

(To be continued)

THE ARMY.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE 28TH REGIMENT FROM INDIA.—CHATHAM.—On Saturday the head-quarters of the 28th (North Gloucester) marched into Brompton Barracks, next Chatham, with their band and colours, from the terminus of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway. The strength consists of 36 non-commissioned officers and 249 privates, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Missiter. This regiment sustains a high military character, and it was in most of the brilliant actions in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, and in the ever-memorable battle near Alexandria, in March, 1801. Nearly 400 men of the regiment volunteered into other regiments now serving in India, viz., the 8th Foot, 22nd, 60th Rifles, 78th Highlanders, and 86th Regiment. The 28th, as soon as they have been inspected, will march to Canterbury Barracks.

THE NAVY.

The Howe, 120 guns, Captain Sir J. Stirling, was docked at Portsmouth on Saturday last, to be overhauled, a leak under her bow having been reported. This has been found out, and the defective plank replaced by sound timber.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant: The Hon. W. B. de Blackquiere, to the Ganges, 84, at Sheerness.—Midshipmen: J. H. Ferguson, to the Ocean, at Sheerness; J. Moresby, to the Odin, in the Mediterranean.—Naval Cadets: E. Forster, to the Victory, at Portsmouth; W. Wilberforce, to the Howe, 120, at Portsmouth; T. M. S. Riddett, to the Amphitrite, on the coast of Africa.

LAW AND POLICE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APPEALS.—SIR T. WILDE AND LADY WILDE v. GIBSON.

The Countess D'Ameland was formerly possessed of a house and garden, known by the name of "Albion-house," near Ramsgate. On her death, these premises passed to her daughter, Mademoiselle D'Este, now Lady Wilde. In 1838 Mademoiselle D'Este entered into a contract to sell these premises to Mr. Gibson. The property in question was sold by public auction for the sum of £2200, and Mr. Gibson became the purchaser. He entered into possession, but shortly afterwards received notice of a claim on the part of the town-ship of Ramsgate of a right of way across the premises. He filed a bill to set aside the contract, on the ground that this claim of right of way had not been fully disclosed to him by Mademoiselle D'Este's agent, and that the injury to the value of the property was considerable. The defence was, that the claim of right of way had been disclosed, that there was a part of the ground marked off for a public road in compensation of it, and that the part so marked off was wider and more convenient for the public than the right of way claimed; and, finally, that the diminution of the value of the property on account of this right of way was very inconsiderable. On the questions thus raised long examinations had been taken in the court of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and finally his honour was of opinion that a case for setting aside the contract had been established, and he decreed accordingly. Hence this appeal.

WILSON v. WILSON.—AGREEMENT TO SEPARATE. The Lord Chancellor moved the judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a decree of the Vice-Chancellor of England, and was argued for several days in February, 1847. The respondent was adopted in early age by the family of Sir Henry Wright Wilson, who by his will left her a very large fortune, averaging between £1000 and £5000 a year. In 1839 she married the appellant, then Mr. Heniker, a gentleman of property and high connections. He thereupon took the name of Wilson in addition to his own. There was a settlement executed on the marriage, by which the lady gave a life interest to the husband in a large portion of her property, other parts of which would fall under his marital rights. Unhappy differences sprung up between them soon after the marriage, and from the month of May, 1840, they lived in the same house, but in separate apartments. There was no child by the marriage. In 1843 Mrs. Wilson, by the advice of her friends, instituted a suit in the ecclesiastical court for nullity of the marriage. By the interference of friends of both parties they were brought to agree to articles of separation, the husband to relinquish all his marital rights to the wife's property upon an annuity of £1000 for his life, and the wife to stop the suit in the ecclesiastical court. Mr. Wilson afterwards refused to perform these articles. Mrs. Wilson filed a bill in Chancery for specific performance of them. Mr. Wilson filed a cross bill to be relieved against them. The Vice-Chancellor dismissed the cross bill with costs, and decreed specific performance of the articles. Decree of Vice-Chancellor affirmed with costs.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

AN UNLICENSED SURGEON.

J. B. Nice surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Anne Cossins. The deceased was the wife of a person in humble circumstances, and, being in the family way, the prisoner attended upon her as a man-midwife, and a female child was brought into the world in due course. The patient appeared somewhat exhausted, and it appeared that the defendant gave her some

stimulant and went away, saying he would return, and before he did so the patient expired, as was alleged, from a certain operation required in such cases not being performed. It appeared, however, that the defendant had attended the same woman before on two occasions with success, and that the deceased herself was particularly anxious that he should do so on this occasion; and it also appeared that he had attended upon her most carefully during the delivery, and returned to her at the time he had promised to perform the required operation, the ground of the charge against him being that he had delayed it for a longer period than was considered advisable by medical men.—Baron Alderson expressed an opinion that these facts would not support the charge of manslaughter, and that there must be clear proof of criminal negligence or ignorance.—Mr. Ballantine, for the prosecution, said he would admit that the evidence did not go to the length that was usual in such cases, and, after so strong an opinion being expressed by his lordship, he should withdraw from the prosecution.—The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

EXTENSIVE PLUNDER BY A SERVANT.

Sarah Prosser, 27, was indicted for stealing a gold watch and chain, a diamond ring, a gold mourning ring, two silver watches, some gold hair pins, and other articles, value £50, the property of her master, Mr. John Theodore, the landlord of the Stag public-house, Fulham-road.—Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prosecution.—From the statement of the learned counsel in opening the case, and the evidence given, it appeared that the prisoner had been in the employ of Mr. Theodore as servant of all work, but she had only been engaged a month when the robbery took place. On Tuesday, the 25th of April, having received an intimation from the barmaid, Mrs. Theodore went up to her bedroom, when she found that a drawer in which she kept her jewellery and money had been opened, and its valuable contents stolen. Mrs. Theodore had seen her property safe about half an hour previously, and a search was instantly made in other parts of the house, when it was discovered that two other rooms had been entered and property stolen therefrom. When Prosser was locked up she requested a fellow-prisoner to write to her mother, and told her to say in the letter that, although she was charged with the robbery, "None of the property was found, nor would ever be." Not a tittle of the property had been discovered. These were the whole of the circumstances against the prisoner.—The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*, and it was then proved that she had admitted, whilst in the cell, having stolen twenty-eight sovereigns from a former master, and that master was now in attendance to depose to his loss.—Mr. Commissioner Bullock sentenced the prisoner to be transported for ten years.

THE MILLBANK PRISONER.—CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE AGAINST A SURGEON.

Mr. D. Gibson, surgeon to the prison board of the lower ward of Lanarkshire, was charged before the High Court of Justiciary with culpable homicide; as also with the wilfully granting a false certificate to a public officer, knowing the same to be false; as also culpable neglect of duty, in so far as the accused, as surgeon to the said prison board, had granted a certificate to the effect that a man named Patrick M'Guilly, who was under sentence of transportation, was free from infectious disease, &c., and that his health would not be endangered by removal from the prison of Glasgow to Millbank; whereas the said certificate was granted either wilfully, and in the knowledge that it was false, or in culpable neglect of duty, inasmuch as the said Patrick M'Guilly was at the time affected with disease of the lungs, peritonæum, and other parts of the body, of a serious and dangerous character, so that he was in such a state of disease and debility that he could not be admitted at Millbank; and, after lingering some time, he died there. The accused having pleaded not guilty the case went to trial. After hearing evidence at great length for the prosecution, and examining five witnesses in defence, Mr. Crawford, for the Crown, departed from the two first charges in the libel, but urged the jury to find the accused guilty of the third charge—namely, culpable neglect of duty. Mr. Moncrieff having addressed the jury in behalf of Dr. Gibson, the Lord Justice Clerk summed up. The jury, without a moment of hesitation, returned a unanimous verdict of *Not Guilty*, and the doctor was accordingly discharged.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF PLATE AND BANK-NOTES.

At Lambeth, on Saturday last, Joseph Hopkins and Mary Ward, well-dressed persons, were placed at the bar, before the Hon. G. C. Norton, for further examination, on suspicion of being concerned in an extensive robbery, at the house of Mrs. Skelton, a widow lady, residing at Brixton.—The brief facts of the case were these:—On the 15th of last month the prosecutrix went out for a short time, and on her return home she found that during her absence her house had been broken into, all the drawers and cupboards forced open, and bank-notes to the amount of £130, about £25 in gold and silver, a gold watch, a silver watch, and plate of various descriptions, and of the value of £40, carried away. Some time after four of the stolen notes were paid into the Bank of England, and these were traced to the possession of the prisoners. It was also found that those notes were passed by them. One by the female in Hoxton, and the other three by the male prisoner, two in the Borough, and a third in Goswell-street-road. Hopkins said he had won all the notes at a gambling-house in Leicester-square.—The prisoners were committed for trial.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—On Wednesday the first quotation of Consols was 83½, but the second editions of the various papers being free from any Continental intelligence calculated to add to the existing complications, a reaction took place to 84, at which price, after some slight changes, they closed sellers. Railway shares flat. On Thursday Consols closed flat at 84½. Yesterday, Consols for the account left off firm at 84½ to 84½. Shares flat.

MARK-LANE. Monday.—At this day's market we had but a limited supply of English wheat, and, although factors commenced by demanding 1s. per quarter more money, still the sales made were at, but not over, the currency of last Monday. In foreign there was but little passing. Our supplies of English barley were small; grinding and distilling were taken off at about the terms of this day's evening, while malting was 1s. cheaper. There was a better inquiry for foreign. Indian corn ruled firm at former rates. Oats of fine quality and good condition maintained their value, but all secondary sorts were neglected, and, where sales were made, 6d. per quarter reduction had to be submitted to. Malt, beans, and peas firm, at last week's prices. The Corn Market ruled dull yesterday.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Pine-apples, 9s. to 12s. each; hothouse grapes, 12s. to 14s., and Lisbon grapes, 10d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; strawberries, 6d. to 8d. per ounce; ripe cherries, 10s. per lb.; apples, 1s. to 4s. per half sieve; gooseberries, 4d. per quart; currants, 1s. per pottle; oranges, 5s. to 12s., and lemons, 5s. to 9s. per 100; almonds, 8s. to 10s., Brazil nuts, 3s. to 3s. 6d.,

Spanish ditto, 3s. 6d., and Barcelona ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per peck; cucumbers, 10d. to 3s. per brace; turnips, 1s. 6d. to 2s., carrots, 3s. to 4s., and greens, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches; white broccoli, 5s. to 10s., and rhubarb, 4s. to 7s. per dozen bundles; potatoes, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., onions, 2s. 6d. to 3s., turnip greens, 4d. to 6d., and Brussels sprouts, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per bushel; spinach, 4d. to 1d. per junk; seakale, 6d. to 1s. 6d. per punnet; parsley, 6d. to 1s. per half sieve; cabbage lettuces, 6d. per score; cos lettuces, 9d. per dozen; radishes, 4d. to 6d. per dozen hands; horseradish, 2s. to 3s. 3d., and celery, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bundle; small salads, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen punnets; mushrooms, 6d. to 8d. per pottle; asparagus, 1s. to 3s. 6d. per 100; endive, 1s. per score; kidney beans, 2s. per 100; new potatoes, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; early York cabbages, 6d. to 9d. per dozen.

SMITHFIELD. Monday.—Inferior beasts, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; second-quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime Scots, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; suckling ditto, 18s. to 26s.; inferior sheep, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; second-quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; Southdown wethers, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; quarter-old pigs, 18s. to 23s.; lambs, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 10d. Supply at market.—Beasts, 3108; sheep, 23,190; calves, 273; pigs, 370.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. Monday.—We had a steady demand for each kind of meat at very full prices. Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; and pork, 3s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lb. by the carcass. Ducks, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; rabbits, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d.; pigeons, 7d. to 10d., and roasting pigs, 5s. to 8s. each; fowls, 3s. to 8s. 6d. per couple; fresh butter, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

NEWPORT. Monday.—Beef, from 3s. to 3s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 5s.; and pork, 4s. to 5s. per 8lb.

HUNGERFORD.—Our market was fairly supplied with most articles of produce, while the general demand was steady at late rates.

BILLINGSGATE.—Turbot, 5s. to 16s.; brill, 3s. to 7s.; codfish, 4s. to 9s.; haddock, 8d. to 1s.; whiting, 4d. to 8d.; mackerel, 5d. to 10d.; and lobsters, 1s. to 3s. 6d. each; soles, 6d. to 3s. per pair; salmon, 1s. 4d. to 2s.; eels, 6d. to 1s.; and crimped skate, 7d. to 8d. per lb.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d., of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Newtown, Hants, the wife of John Stratton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at West-green, the wife of J. D. Marsden, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Bath, the lady of W. H. Walker, Esq., East India Company's service, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at Sydenham, Kent, the wife of G. R. Gilbert, Esq., of a son, who only survived his birth a few hours.

On the 19th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Ilyd Nicholl, M.A., of Uske, in the county of Monmouth, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., in Stephen's-green, Dublin, the wife of Major Corbet Cotton, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at No. 6, Fortress-terrace, Kentish-town, Mrs. Thomas Spalding, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at Park-road, Stockwell, the wife of John Carter, Esq., of twins.

On the 22nd inst., at No. 63, Montague-square, the wife of G. K. Rickards, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Wolford vicarage, the wife of the Rev. G. Domville Wheeler, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at the Cathedral, Norwich, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. Henry Symonds, precentor, to Susanna, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, canon of Norwich, and rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

On the 17th inst., at Trinity Church, Twickenham, by the Rev. Thomas Bevan, George Herbert Cox, Esq., of H. M. 53rd Regiment, to Jane, second daughter of the late Thomas Melville, Esq., of the island of St. Vincent.

On the 23rd inst., at St. James's, by the Rev. Delves Broughton, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Delves Broughton, Bart., of Broughton-hall, in the county of Stafford, to the Rev. William Grice, of Wroxall, in the county of Warwick.

On the 22nd inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Hon. and Rev. H. Montague Villiers, the Rev. George Ridout, second son of the Rev. G. Ridout, vicar of Newland, Monmouth, to Sophia Louisa, third daughter of the late Thomas Daniell, Esq., of Little Berkhamstead, Herts.

On the 18th inst., at St. Dominic, Cornwall, by the Rev. Harcourt Aldham, vicar of Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, E. Hancock, Esq., of Lewanack, to Jessy Noble, only surviving daughter of the late Captain George Aldham, R.N., of Pantolodge, Emsworth, Hants.

On the 23rd inst., at All Souls', Langham-place, by his brother, the Rev. Herbert Harris, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, Stanley Harris, Esq., of Barnet, Herts, solicitor, to Martha Harriet, only child of G. R. Rowe, Esq., M.D., of Chigwell, Essex, and Cavendish-square, London.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. J. R. Pitman, Mr. Henry Squire, of No. 6, Pall-mall, to Julia, youngest daughter of William Haseldine Pepys, Esq., F.R.S., of Earle's-terrace, Kensington.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., Richard Aylmer Haly, Esq., late captain in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, eldest son of Aylmer Haly, Esq., of Plumpton-place, Essex.

On the 20th inst., Agnes Emily, daughter of William Little, Esq., of Shabden-park, Surrey, aged 14 months.

On the 18th inst., at Penrith, the Rev. G. Hayton, M.A., aged 27, curate of Bishopwearmouth, third son of the late Rev. John Hayton, incumbent of Ryhope, Durham.

On the 20th inst., at his residence, Rozel-cottage, Barns-bury-park, Islington, Alexander Thomas, Esq., aged 58.

On the 18th inst., in his 70th year, John Wood, Esq., of Brownhills, Staffordshire.

On the 12th inst., at Pisa, Italy, deeply regretted, Fanny, wife of Charles Cunningham, Esq., of Robert-Cunningham, wife of Charles Cunningham, Esq., of Robert-Cunningham, and third daughter of the late Sir John Call, Bart., land, N.B., and third daughter of the late Sir John Call, Bart., of Whiteford, Cornwall, aged 68.

On the 19th inst., at Torquay, in the 19th year of her age, Elizabeth Rebecca, the beloved and only daughter of the Rev. William Cotton Risley, lately vicar of Deddington, Oxon.

On the 20th inst., at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Jane, relict of the late Thomas Sewell, Esq., of Newport, aged 74.

On the 19th inst., at Clifton, in the 35th year of her age, Isabella, wife of the Rev. T. A. Hedley, incumbent of St. James's, Gloucester.

On the 17th inst., at Springfield Glen, Cork, of malignant fever, aged 20, Caroline, sixth daughter of the late Charles Rattray, M.D., of Daventry, Northamptonshire.



THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, CHISWICK.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Saturday last the first fête for the season at the gardens of the society at Chiswick took place, and was attended by a vast number of the nobility and people of fashion, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather in the early part of the day. The gardens themselves were in admirable order; the turf was beautiful, and the trees, shrubs, and flowers exhibited the most luxuriant foliage and blossom. The gravel walks and parterres were also in as perfect order and beauty as good taste and scientific cultivation could make them. This part of the grounds appears to have been of late years much improved, and now forms a most attractive promenade when the turf is damp. The "show" of fruits and flowers was of more than average excellence, and was considered by those best qualified to judge to prove the advance of horticultural, and more particularly of floricultural, science. A vast number of medals and certificates of honour were awarded by the judges to the successful competitors.

The winners of the gold medals were the following amateur gardeners and professional horticulturists, viz.:—Mr. Donald, Mr. W. Coe, Mr. Carson, Mr. Rae, Mr. Hylam, Mr. Williams, Mr. Plant, Mr. Green, Mr. Slowe, Mr. Francis, Messrs. Fairbairn, and Messrs. Rollison. Amongst the single plants or flowers exhibited were some very rare and new specimens of the botanical productions of southern countries.

Amongst the company were the Dukes of Northumberland and Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Prince Metternich, M. Guizot, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Auckland, Lord J. Russell, &c. The bands of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, of the Horse Guards (Blue), and of the Fusilier Guards were in attendance, as usual, and played in excellent style selections and overtures from the most popular composers.

Our illustration exhibits a group of noble tents erected near the east end of the splendid conservatory, which is 184 feet long, 25 feet high, and about 30 feet wide, and contains a choice variety of fine tropical plants, and amongst them are some very rare and beautiful specimens of South American vegetation. This noble conservatory was filled with an atmosphere of delicious perfume, which attracted crowds of promenaders. The tents were of beautiful construction, especially the principal or iron tent; the framework of the roof and the supporting columns were of metal-work; the covering was of fine canvas, prepared with Burnet's preservative; and the edges were scalloped and bound with bright red; and, when crowded with company in elegant dress, the effect was truly delightful. In these tents the flowers, &c., were exceedingly well arranged for exhibition.

FANCY FAIR FOR THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The approaching Fancy Fair in aid of the funds of the German Hospital at Dalston, which is to take place on the 30th and 31st of May and the 1st of June, at the Knightsbridge Barracks, is expected to rival the fancy fair which was held some years ago for the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress. Like the latter, it enjoys the very highest patronage in this country, and it is supported by the most liberal and munificent contributions from abroad. We have been favoured with a view of the contents of some of the cases sent from Germany for the bazaar; and we may confidently state that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a more varied or a more extensive collection of articles of *vertu* and taste for a similar purpose in this or in any other country. Princes and nobles, the gentry and the *bourgeoisie*, of Germany, have vied with one another in contributing whatever fancy or generosity could suggest. We are quite unable to present even a faint sketch of the rich gifts that have been sent and that will be offered to the British public at the Fancy Fair; the mere attempt would be as severe a tax upon our own memory and powers of description as it would upon the patience of the reader. A single visit to the Knightsbridge Barracks on the days of the sale will induce the consideration that we are guilty of no exaggeration in stating that, as regards variety, richness, and taste, this Fancy Fair will rival all undertakings of a similar kind that have preceded it. Though the barest enumeration of the contributions would be a laborious and tedious proceeding, we may be allowed to point to a few of the more remarkable that have impressed themselves on our memory. Thus we noticed a pair of splendid armchairs, presented by the Queen of Wirtemberg and the Princess Aga; a lace veil of exquisite texture, given by the Queen of Saxony; paintings on glass by Albert Durer; we would recommend a gold medal, struck and presented by the town of Leipsic to one of the kings of Saxony, the value of gold of which is about twenty-five pounds, to the notice of collectors of coins and medals, both on account of its historical interest and on account of the celebrity of the donor, the Princess Augusta of Saxony. To amateurs of costly and elaborate arms we would point out a case of pistols, manufactured by Kirchenreuter, and offered by the Prince of Tour and Taxis. Carpets, worked by associations of ladies, works of art, paintings, Berlin work of every kind and variety; nienacs that would grace any drawing-room in Mayfair; playthings, nay, even luxuries of the table, have drawn exclamations of surprise and delight from the members of the Ladies' Committee, who have undertaken the arduous duties of unpacking, sorting, and valuing the articles contributed for sale.

It is, indeed, to be hoped that so much taste and labour may not be thrown away, and that the proceeds of the Fancy Fair may realize the hopes of the supporters of this institution, for which they are destined, on both sides of the German Ocean. But, from what we have seen, we should be inclined to think that not only will the purchasers admit that they have received an equivalent for their outlay, but also that the sale will exert a salutary influence in England upon those

arts which minister to our domestic comforts as well as to the refined elegancies of life.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERING AMERICAN PLANTS, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA.—This splendid annual exhibition of American flowers has just been opened, and we have not had a greater treat than in inspecting the charming results of Mr. Hosea Waterer's skill in this peculiar department; and grateful are we for the emphatic and pleasing manner in which we are thus introduced to some of the most beautiful of the American flora. The ground is laid out in exceedingly good taste, under spacious tents; the variously formed beds are divided by good gravel walks; and the flowering shrubs, profusely covered with well-developed flowers, are so arranged as to form, when viewed from different points, the most pleasing pictures. At one end of the exhibition a gallery is raised, from which the whole is seen; and is quite a study of rich and harmonious colour.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The spring festival of this society was held on Monday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was occupied by his Grace the Duke of Montrose, and amongst the gentlemen present were the Right Hon. Lord Feversham, Mr. Matheson, M.P., and Mr. Forbes, of Callander, M.P.

SPECIE.—The vessel *Transit* arrived at the port of Hull, from Hamburg, has brought four boxes of gold, value £13,600.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Saturday last at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Bishop of Norwich presided, and was supported by Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., Sir George Chester, Bart., J. S. Buckingham, Esq., the Hon. John Kennedy, the Hon. Mrs. Singleton, and other friends of the society.

CLAPHAM.—THE NEW HOTEL. — Mr. Robert Nixon has just opened a splendid hotel in Manor-street, Clapham. It is entitled the "Bowyer Arms Hotel." The want of such an establishment has long been felt in this locality, and great credit is due to the spirited proprietor for the liberal way in which he has catered for the accommodation of the public. This delightful retreat is well worthy of a visit, if it were only to witness the exquisite taste and beauty of the interior decorations. Artists of eminent talent have been engaged to carry out the arrangements, and great credit is due to them for the perfect manner in which they have accomplished their work.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE AT ELECTIONS.—An officer serving in the department of the Stamps and Taxes having been recently dismissed for having voted at the last general election, and there being reason to believe that the case referred to is not the only one in which persons holding offices in the several revenue departments have violated the law in voting or otherwise interfering in elections of members of the House of Commons, the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have, by an order just issued, directed that the officers of the Customs be distinctly informed that their lordships are determined to carry the law into effect.

SCARBOROUGH.

SHARPIN'S Crown Hotel, Esplanade,
Scarborough, contiguous to the Saloon, Spa, and Cliff Bridge
Pleasure-grounds.
Families who are about to visit this "Queen of British Watering-places" will find the above-named extensive Establishment most delightfully situated, commanding a FULL VIEW OF THE SEA.
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths in the House, combined with every convenience and comfort.
Table d'Hôte at Five o'Clock daily during the Season.
Good Stabling, Post Horses, and Airing Carriages kept. An Omnibus and Cabs await the arrival of the Trains.

DODSON'S Patent Milk Biscuits and BISCUIT POWDER for Invalids' and Infants' food, by the same process as his Unfermented White and Brown Bread, sold in canisters 1s. and 2s. each. Recommended by upwards of 1150 distinguished physicians and surgeons.—Testimonial:—"With great confidence do I recommend the Milk Biscuits and Biscuit Powder manufactured by Mr. Dodson, of Blackman-street. I have found them to be superior to any obtained elsewhere."—John C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur and Professor of Midwifery at Guy's Hospital.
H. Dodson, patentee, purveyor to her Majesty the Queen Dowager and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, 98, Blackman-street, London.

HEAL and SONS have made a considerable REDUCTION in the lower qualities of BED FEATHERS, and are now selling them at the following prices, warranted quite sweet and free from dust, being purified by steam with patent machinery:—
Poultry 0s. 10d. per lb. Best Grey Goose ... 2s. 0d. per lb.
Grey Goose 1s. 2d. White Goose 2s. 6d.
Foreign Grey Goose 1s. 6d. Best Dantzic ditto 3s. 0d.
A list of prices of every description of Bedding sent free by post on application to Heal and Sons' Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

THE Atrapilatory, or Liquid Hair Dye;
the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redoing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of a failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and, some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen.
Address—Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, London.

COCKLE'S Compound Antibilious and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.
"In loss of health, the joys of life take wing,
Nor rank—nor wealth—their wonted pleasures bring;
But 'e'en the sharpest of our sickened hours
May yet be soothed by Physic's healing powers."
To relieve the digestive organs from oppression—to allay spasm—to strengthen the stomach—to restore the liver to its regular and healthy action—and to tranquillize the nervous system by removing the various sources of irritation, Mr. COCKLE'S PILLS stand pre-eminent.
Observe.—The genuine have the words "James Cockle, Apothecary," engraved in white letters on the Government stamp.

HEALTH BETTER THAN WEALTH.
FOR Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache,
Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and all the distressing feelings arising from debility and indigestion, STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are the best remedy; they can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet or cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure the jaundice and dropsy, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females should never be without them. Prepared only by John Stirling, 86, High-street, Whitechapel, London. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, in every town. N.B. Caution.—Ask for "Stirling's Stomach Pills," and see that the name is on the stamp.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
THE Celebrated Manchester Medicine,
under the Patronage of the Queen. The high and universal celebrity which ATKINSON AND BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE continues to maintain, as a safe and agreeable Medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the Disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, whooping-cough, cowpox, or vaccine inoculation, and may be given with safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer Cordial!—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic!—but a veritable preservative of Infants! Mothers would do well in always keeping it in the Nursery. Many thousands of children are annually saved by this much-esteemed Medicine, which is an immediate remedy, and the infants rather like it than otherwise. In short, whether this Medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the Proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. It is equally efficacious for Children or Adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind or obstructions in the digestive organs. It is highly recommended by the Faculty.
Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. The 4s. 6d. bottles contain seven times, and the 2s. 6d. three-and-a-half times, the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. each. Sold by all the Patent Medicine houses and wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.; also by all Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.
CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON AND BARKER" on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

MR. RENDALL, Chiropodist, has arrived
at 68, Quadrant, Regent-street, London, where he will remain until he leaves for America.—Mr. R. cannot too highly estimate the kindness he has received from the Faculty and Gentry of the principal towns in England. The thousands of testimonials with which he has been honoured are now in the books at his residence, 68, Quadrant, Regent-street, London, and may be seen by those who will honour him with a call, 68, Quadrant, Regent-street, ten doors from the Life Insurance Office, between the hours of Nine and Five o'Clock. Terms, 2s. 6d. to 5s.—For Testimonials see the London Chat.
From Mr. Henry Bidgood, 7, Vigo-street, Regent-street, London.
Mr. Rendall has removed several corns of very long standing from my feet, and in so doing has given me no pain whatever.
HENRY BIDGOOD.
From the Right Honourable the Earl of Airlie.
I certify that Mr. Rendall has extracted a number of corns from my feet with much cleverness, and without causing me pain, this day, at Brighton.
April 4, 1844. AIRLIE.
From the Right Hon. Lord Poulett.
Mr. Rendall removed several corns from my foot in 1836. I have not had any pain in the part since.
March, 1847. POULETT.
From the Right Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.
Mr. Rendall has extracted three corns from my feet with great dexterity.
Portsmouth. A. FITZCLARENCE.
From Sir John Smyth, Bart., Ashton-court, near Bristol.
It gives me much pleasure to recommend Mr. Rendall. He has extracted a number of corns from my feet without the least pain.
JOHN SMYTH.

FAMILY Endowment, Life Assurance, and ANNUITY SOCIETY,
12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.—Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY, Esq., Chairman.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq. Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
H. B. Henderson, Esq. Major Turner.
C. H. Latouche, Esq. Joshua Walker, Esq.
Edward Lee, Esq. Major Willock, K.L.S.

BONUS.
Thirty per cent. Bonus was added to the Society's Policies on the profit scale in 1845. The next valuation will be in January, 1852.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS WITH PROFITS.							
Age 20.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 17 9	2 3 1	2 9 7	12 16 2	3 5 9	3 16 2	4 10 6	5 7 6

INDIA.
The Society also grants Policies to parties proceeding to or residing in India, at lower rates than any other office, the premiums on which may be payable either in London or at the Society's Office in Calcutta. Annuities of all kinds, as well as Endowments for Children, are granted by the Society.
The usual commission allowed to solicitors and others.
JOHN CAZENOVE, Sec.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE Royal Naval, Military, East India, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
13, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.
Colonel Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., R.E., Chairman.
Major T. H. Shadwell Clerke, K.H., P.R.S., Deputy-Chairman.
Admiral the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir J. Cockburn, Bart., G.C.H.
Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Major-Gen. Sir P. Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir Hew D. Ross, K.C.B., R.A.
Captain Sir George Back, R.N. F.R.S.
Major-Gen. Taylor, C.B., E.I.C.S.
Major-Gen. Edward Wynyard, C.B.
Major-Gen. Arnold, K.H., K.C.
Lieut.-Col. H. Hammer, K.H., late R.H.G.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late R.H.G.
Captain William Lancel, R.E.
William Chard, Esq., Navy Agent.
James Nugent Daniell, Esq.
Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Major-Gen. Sir John Rolt, K.C.B.
Major F. S. Sotheby, C.B.
Lieut.-Col. Alderson, R.E.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand.
ACTUARY.
John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the Lives of Persons in every station of Life, and for every part of the World, upon particularly favourable terms.
Persons assured in this Office may change from one country to another without forfeiting their Policies.
A BONUS amounting to Thirty per cent. on the actual value of the Policies was apportioned to the assured at the FIRST SEPTENNIAL MEETING held in the year 1844.
JOSEPH C. BRETTELL, Secretary.

CLERICAL, Medical, and General Life ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.
Presented at the Annual General Meeting, held at the Society's Office on Thursday, March 2, 1848.

Having, at the Meeting held in January, 1847, presented to the Proprietors and Assured a very full account of the Society's affairs, your Directors have but little to communicate on the present occasion.
It may, however, be satisfactory to those now assembled to learn that, notwithstanding the increased and active competition arising from the yearly establishment of many new Life Assurance Offices, the business of this Society still continues to advance.
In proof of this it will be sufficient to state the following facts:—
I. The number of Policies granted on the lives of Clergymen, a class of persons generally distinguished for longevity, has been greater during the year ending June 30th last (the period comprehended in this report) than in any one year since the commencement of the Society.
II. The Society's Income, which was £116,382 in the year ending June 30, 1846, amounted to £122,906 in the year ending June 30, 1847.
III. The number of NEW POLICIES issued within the year has been 513, and the amount assured thereby £287,079. Being an increase, both in the number of Policies and in the sum assured, over those of any preceding year.
In conclusion, the Directors are happy to inform the Proprietors that the Society has not in any degree suffered from the great mortality which has prevailed of late throughout the kingdom, the claims, both in the course of the year ending June 30, 1847, and also within the six months ending with December last, not having equalled either in number or amount those of preceding years.
Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or by addressing a letter to
GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.
Office, No. 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

BRITANNIA Life Assurance Company,
1, Princes-street, Bank, London.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. IX.
ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.
Complete security afforded to the assured by means of an ample subscribed capital, and the large fund accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 7000 policies.
Half the amount only of the annual premium required during the first five years, the remaining half premiums being paid out of the profits, which after five years will be annually divided among the assured.
PROPRIETARY BRANCH.
The lowest rates consistent with security to the assured.
An increasing scale of premiums peculiarly adapted to cases where assurances are effected for the purpose of securing Loans or Debts.
Half-credit rates of premium, whereby credit is given for half the amount of premium for seven years, to be then paid off, or remain a charge upon the policy, at the option of the holder.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TABLES.
Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.			PROPRIETARY BRANCH.		
Age.	Half Premium first five years.	Whole Premium after five years.	Age.	Half Premium first seven years.	Whole Premium after seven years.
20	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	20	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 0 0	2 0 0	25	0 18 0	1 16 0
30	1 2 2	2 4 4	30	0 19 7	1 19 2
35	1 4 11	2 9 10	35	1 1 9	2 3 6
40	1 8 6	2 17 0	40	1 4 11	2 9 10
45	1 13 3	3 6 6	45	1 9 2	2 18 4
50	1 19 6	3 19 0	50	1 14 10	3 9 8
55	2 7 9	4 15 6	55	2 2 6	4 5 0
	2 18 10	5 17 8		2 12 9	5 5 6

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

UNITED Kingdom Life Assurance Company.—8, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London; 97, George-street, Edinburgh; 12, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow; 4, College-green, Dublin. Established by Act of Parliament in 1834.

In 1841 the Company added a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured to all policies of the participating class from the time they were effected. When the assurance is for life only one-half the annual premium need be paid for the first five years. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, where prospectuses, &c., may be had.

SUMS of Money for Children, from £10
to £200, payable to Insurer on a Child becoming 14 or 21 years of age, may be secured by easy Monthly or Quarterly payments, at the Office of the
MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION,
51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.
Established 1820.

PATRONS.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Lords Denman, Brougham, &c.
Invested Capital, £10,000 Sterling.

EXAMPLES.—By the payment of 2s. 5d. per month, £20 may be secured when a child becomes 14 years of age. Or for 3s. 3d. per month, £50 may be insured, payable at the age of 21 years. For 6s. 8d. per month, £100 may be secured, payable when a Youth, 21 years next birthday, becomes 40 years of age. Other ages and sums in proportion.
ANNUITIES of £15 to £32 per annum, for Life, commencing immediately, for a sum of money paid down; or to begin at any future age by paying a fixed rate of contributions for a given number of years; and
SUMS of MONEY, from £10 to £50, payable to surviving Children or next of kin, upon the DEATH of the member, may also be insured in this Institution by persons, male or female, and whether members of other societies or not; the terms and particulars of which may be obtained by applying at the London Office, or of any Agent.
* A letter, by post, addressed to the Secretary, 51, Threadneedle-street, from any part of the United Kingdom, will obtain for the writer a printed form for a person proposing to effect an Insurance, to fill up with particulars.

FULLER'S Ice Closet for Meat, Poultry,
Game, Butter, Cream, Fruit, &c.—The temperature produced in the interior of the closet is so low and so equal that both solids and fluids are kept in the highest state of preservation. The Ice Preserver, in which rough ice can be kept for several weeks. The Freezing Machine, by which different ices can be quickly made. Ice Pails for iving wine, water, butter, &c., with rough ice or by artificial process. To be seen at the Manufactory only, 60, Jermyn-street, six doors from St. James's-street.

JEAN VINCENT BULLY'S celebrated TOILET VINEGAR.—This elegant Toilet Vinegar is one of the most efficacious and distinguished perfumes. It refreshes, softens, beautifies the skin. It is substituted with the greatest superiority to the Eau de Cologne, of which it has not the irritating principles; it soothes the irritation produced after shaving; it is of the most beneficial and delightful use in the ladies' toilet and in their baths.
Imported in England and sold by A. Bouchet, depot of foreign goods, 52, George-street, Portman-square; and to be had of all respectable chemists and perfumers 3s. 6d. per bottle.

A DISEASED Elbow Cured by Holloway's OINTMENT and PILLS.—Mrs. Dunham, of Strubby, near A'ford, was dreadfully afflicted with an Enlargement of the Elbow-joint. For several months she lost the use of her arm, during which period she was under the treatment of the faculty in Lincoln, Nottingham, and other places, but obtained no relief; and, from the intense pain she constantly endured, it was decided that nothing but amputation or death could relieve her sufferings. In this state Holloway's Ointment and Pills were resorted to; and these truly valuable Medicines soon effected a permanent cure, and restored the complete use of her arm.—Mr. Hurton, Bookseller, Louth, will testify to this.
Sold by all Druggists; and at Professor Holloway's Establishment 244, Strand, London.

SKIN DISEASES.
DISPENSARY for the Cure of Diseases of the SKIN, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square.—Physician, Dr. INNIS, No. 33, Fitzroy-square.—This Dispensary is opened for the treatment and cure of those most troublesome and vexatious complaints, skin diseases. Whether we take into consideration the frequency of the complaints, or the disfigurement caused by them, we are equally surprised at the little attention and study paid to them in England. There are no classes of disease that come under the care of the medical man so difficult of treatment as those of the skin: the study of them in this country is but in its infancy, for up to the present time there has been no opportunity for the surgeon to study them, and it is only from the experience of medical men, exclusively devoted to this branch of medical science, that these distressing complaints can be expected to be relieved. No practical good can arise, either to the profession or to the unfortunate patients, until hospitals and dispensaries are established for the exclusive treatment of these diseases. It is with this view that Dr. Innis, after devoting much attention and study to these diseases, and having proved most successful in his treatment, has complied with the requests of numerous friends and patients, and opened the above institution. The Dispensary is open daily from ten to one o'clock.
Dr. Innis may be consulted daily until two o'clock, at his residence 33, Fitzroy-square.

NO MORE MEDICINE FOR DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, &c. &c.

DU BARRY and CO.'s Revalenta Arabica
FOOD, in 4lb. canisters at 11s., 10lb. at 21s., suitably packed for all climates. Eaten like gruel, it speedily removes the most inveterate functional disorders, restores health, vigour, and regularity to the digestive organs (the stomach and intestines), and enables these to free the system from all the painful symptoms their impaired condition has engendered, such as dyspepsia (bad digestion), nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, spleen, languor, wasting away, scrofula, &c. &c. It is a therapeutic agent of gentle, but steady and irresistible power. Boiled, like gruel, in water, clear beef-tea, mutton or veal broth, it suits delicate children of three months and upwards, as well as the most aged and infirm persons, being much more easily digested than arrowroot. Its healing, renovating, and strengthening virtues accomplish what no other remedy will effect. This excellent food is in daily use by eminent physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and other persons of distinction; a copy of their recommendation and practical appreciation, in their own cases, of its highly curative, nutritive, restorative, and strengthening virtues, accompanies each canister.

EXTRACTS FROM LAST REPORT.
"Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.
"Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude for the prospect of health now opened before me."
"A. Mons. Du Barry." (now at St. Saviour's Vicarage, Leeds).
"3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Dec. 3, 1847.
"I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers."
"JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Regt."
"21, Broad-street, Golden-square, Nov. 20, 1847.
"(Details of nineteen years' agony and three weeks' treatment)... I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as his instruments, &c. &c."
"ISABELLA GRILLIERE."
"11, Victoria-terrace, Salford, Manchester, Jan. 2, 1848.
"The benefits I have derived therefrom, in so short a space of time, have exceeded my most sanguine expectations, &c. &c."
"JOHN MACKAY."
"No. 8, King's Bench-walk, Temple, Dec. 21, 1847.
"I am now enjoying perfect digestion, and all the consequent advantages."
"CHARLES WILKINS, S.L."
We caution the public against spurious imitations.
Discovered, grown, and imported by DU BARRY and Co., 8, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, London. Agents in London—Hedges and Butler, 135, Regent-street; Abbiss, 60, Gracechurch-street; Moore, 109, Strand.
Manchester—J. W. Hopkins, 15, Princes-street. Paris—John Hoffe, M.D., 25, Place Vendôme.
N.B. Orders accompanied with post-office order promptly attended to.

FANCY FAIR,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL,
AT THE RIDING-HOUSE, ROYAL BARRACKS, HYDE PARK.

THE FANCY FAIR in aid of the funds of the above Institution—postponed last year, in order not to interfere with the Bazaar for the benefit of the distressed Irish—will be held on the 30th and 31st of MAY, and 1st of JUNE, under the immediate patronage of

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER,
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE,
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT,
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER,

COUNTESS DIETRICHSTEIN, Chandos-house, Cavendish-square,
BARONESS DE CETTO, 3, Hill-street, Berkeley-square,
MADAME BUNSEN, 4, Carlton-house-terrace,
DUCHESS OF NORFOLK, Norfolk-house, St. James's-square,
" BEAUFORT, Arlington-street,
" BEDFORD, Belgrave-square,
" CLEVELAND, St. James's-square,
" SUTHERLAND, Stafford-house, St. James's,
" BUCCLEUCH, Montague-house, Whitehall,
MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE, Berkeley-square,
" AILESBUURY, Grosvenor-square,
" WESTMINSTER, Grosvenor-square,
" DOUGLAS, Portman-square,
" LONDONDERRY, Holderness-house, Park-lane,
" DOWNSHIRE, Hanover-square,
" CLANRICARDE, Carlton-house-terrace,
COUNTESS OF CHESTERFIELD, Chesterfield-house, South Audley-street,
" JERSEY, Berkeley-square,
" HARDWICKE, Brook-street,
" CLANWILLIAM, Belgrave-square,
" CRAVEN, Charles-street, Berkeley-square,
" WILTON, Grosvenor-square,

COUNTESS OF GREY, Belgrave-square,
" VERULAM, Gorbamby, St. Alban's,
" BROWNLOW, Belgrave-square,
" ST. GERMAN, Dover-street,
" HOWE, Curzon-house,
" GRANVILLE, Bruton-street,
" SHELburne, Berkeley-square,
VISCOUNTESS BARRINGTON, Cavendish-square,
" COMBERMERE, 48, Belgrave-square,
" PALMERSTON, Carlton-house-terrace,
" MARIANNE ALFORD, 23, Belgrave-square
LADY WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY, Piccadilly,
" CLINTON, St. James's-place,
" BEAUVALE, 12, Hyde-park-terrace,
" CARRINGTON, Whitehall-yard,
" STRATHEDEN, South-place, Knightsbridge,
" BRACKLEY, Belgrave-street,
" WILDE, Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair,
" NEWPORT, 13, Wilton-crescent,
Hon. Mrs. G. E. ANSON, 58, Eaton-place,
Mrs. MOUNTJOY MARTIN, 17, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Their Royal Highnesses the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, the DUCHESS OF KENT, the DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, and all the other Ladies Patronesses have kindly consented to allow articles intended for sale at the Fancy Fair to be addressed to their care, at their respective residences.

The following Ladies have likewise kindly promised to receive contributions for the same object:—

Mrs. THOMAS AULDJO, 1, Rutland-gate, Hyde-park,
" BENECKE, Denmark-hill,
" BIRD, Crouch-hall, Hornsey,
" BROWNE, Oak-lodge, Highgate,
" ERNEST BUNSEN, Upton-grove, Upton, Essex,
" CHAMPNEYS, Salt-hill, Slough,
Miss DRAESEKE, Union-court, Broad-street,
Mrs. DROOP, Stamford-hill,
" AUGUSTUS FISCHER, 10, Kingsland-crescent,
" GRUNING, Stoke Newington,
" HEBELER, 15, York-place, Portman-square,
" HUTCH, 33, Upper Harley-street,
" KLINGEMANN, 4, Hobart-place, Eaton-square,
" KOHLER, 36, Charterhouse-square,
" WILLIAM KUPER, Holland-lodge, Brixton-road,

Miss KUPER, Warwick-road, Upper Clapton,
Mrs. MEINERTZHAGEN, 28, Devonshire-place,
" CHARLES MEYER, Clapham New Park,
" PHILLIPS, Manor-lodge, Upper Holloway,
" PRELLER, 21, Grove-road, North Brixton,
" SACK, 10, Harley-place, Bow-road,
" SIEVEKING, Stamford-hill,
" SILLEM, Clapham-common,
" TIARKS, 32, Oxford-square,
" TRUMPLEY, Church-street, Stoke Newington,
" WALBAUM, Warwick-road, Upper Clapton,
" WESTALL, 115, Lower Thames-street,
" WILLIAMS, 6, Road-lane,
" WRIGHT, Hackney.

* * Contributors of articles of work, &c. &c., are respectfully requested to affix to them the prices they design them to produce.

Donations and Subscriptions for the benefit of the Hospital will be thankfully received by the Bankers of the Institution, Messrs. JONES LOYD and Co., Lothbury; by the members of the Committee; and also by Mr. J. G. H. BURMESTER, Collector, 27, Crutched Friars; and by Mr. G. H. LILLIE, Assistant Secretary and Collector, at the Hospital.

Open from Two till Seven o'clock. Admission—First day, 5s.; second day, 2s. 6d.

ASTLEY'S Royal Amphitheatre.—

Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Powerful Attraction, Gorgeous Spectacle, and Grand Equestrian Novelties.—On MONDAY, May 29, and during the Week, the Entertainments will commence, at 7 o'clock, with the Splendid Equestrian Drama of TIMOUR the TARTAR. After which, SCENES in the ARENA, by the unrivalled British and Foreign Artists. To conclude with the Farce of MISCHIEF-MAKING. Box-office open from Eleven till Five.

ROBERT HOUDIN.—St. James's Theatre.

The surprising and interesting performances of Robert Houdin continuing to be received with the most enthusiastic admiration and astonishment, his original and extraordinary SOIREE'S FANTASTIQUES will be repeated at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; doors will be opened at Eight o'clock. And, in answer to numerous applications, he will give a DAY PERFORMANCE on Wednesday morning next, May 24. Doors will be opened at Two o'clock. Boxes, Four Shillings; Pit, Two Shillings. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

PARIS.

ROYAL Colosseum.—In addition to the

numerous attractions of this establishment now exhibiting (Day and Evening), a new grand PANORAMA of PARIS by MOONLIGHT, as seen from a balloon suspended over the gardens of the Tuilleries, comprising 46,000 square feet, produced under the direction of Mr. William Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danson from drawings taken expressly in 1846. Open from Ten till half past Five, and from Seven till Half-past Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening. Admission 2s.; Children and Schools, half-price; Caverns, 1s.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN EUROPE.

THE Chinese Junk "Keying" is now open

for exhibition in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Brunswick-pier and Railway terminus, Blackwall.

Junk tickets, including fare and admission, are issued at all the stations of the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance also by steam-boat from all the piers between Hungerford-market and Woolwich.

Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.

THE Annual Grand Polish Fancy or Full

DRESS BALL, in Aid of the Funds of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on MONDAY, the 29th of May. The Vouchers to be obtained from the Ladies' Patronesses only—a list of whom may be had at the Office of the Association, Sussex-chambers, 10, Duke-street, St. James's-square; and at Willis's Rooms also.

MR. JULIAN ADAMS has the honour

to announce a Series of THREE CHAMBER CONCERTS, for the performance of celebrated Pianoforte Music, to take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on Wednesday Evening, May 31; Monday, June 12; and Wednesday, June 23. Assisted by Madame De Lazano, Miss Miran, Miss Cubitt, Miss Sarah Flower, Miss Ellen Lyon, Mlle. Ricci, the Misses Collins, Herr Muller, Signor A. Galli, and Signor Ciabatta.

Grand Pianoforte, Mr. Julian Adams, who will also perform on the New Patent Harmonicon; Violin, Miss Rosina Collins; Concertina, Signor Giulio Regondi; Flutes, Messrs. Richardson and Soynor; Horn, Mr. Jarrett; Oboe, M. Barret; Clarinet, Herr Sonnenberg; Harp, Mr. Gerhard Taylor. Conductors, MM. Jules de Ghines, T. Baker, and Lavenau.

Subscribers' Tickets, to admit two persons to the Series, £1. 1s.; Single Tickets, 7s. each, to be had of Mr. Adams, 77, John-street; Mr. Julian Adams, 8, Alfred-street, Tottenham-court-road; and the principal Music Warehouses.

BOWYER Picture Gallery.—Mrs. M.

PARKES begs to intimate that she has fixed the 29th of MAY for the purpose of delivering the Shares in her Club Subscription.—Orders for Shares, One Guinea each, and other particulars, to be had at the above Gallery, or through Mrs. Parkes' town and country agents.

CHEAP Summer Dresses.—New and beau-

tiful French Barèges, 6d. and 9d. per yard; and the most elegant Printed Muslins and Balzarines, fast colours, at 6d., worth 1s. 3d.; the most stylish French Muslins, at 10d.; made-up Skirts in French Barèges and Balzarines, with Flounces to the taste of the wearer, at 14s. 9d.; summer Cashmere ditto, at 10s. 9d.—at WALLEY and HARDWICK'S, 66 and 67, Oxford-street.

MILLINERY and Straw Bonnets.—T.

JONES, 32, Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's, calls the special attention of Ladies who appreciate taste, combined with quality and economy, to his Stock of NOVELTIES for this season, in Straw, Chip, Fancy, Ice, Millinery, and other BONNETS, which will be found well worthy of their notice, and to exceed in style those which last year brought his establishment into such popularity from the commendations bestowed on it by the press. No expense spared for the production of novelties.

N.B. T. Jones, 32, Ludgate-street, opposite Everington's.

RAWORTH'S Crochet Thread.—In answer

to numerous inquiries, ladies and the public are respectfully informed the above article may be procured in London as follows:—Wholesale—of Faudell and Co., 33, Newgate-street; Block and Sons, 52, Newgate-street; Hutton and Co., 6, Newgate-street. Retail—of John Griffiths, Temple-bar; Jones, 430, West Strand; W. H. Norton, 249, Strand; H. Acutt, Waterloo-house, Lambeth; Jones, 64, Newington-causeway; Greenwell and Co., Blackfriars-road; Priest and Scott, Goswell-street; Boyle, Farringdon-street; Lobb, 148, Cheapside; Poppy, 186, High Hol-court-road; Brown, 89, do.; Ayers and Sanders, 150, do.; Beech and house; King's-cross; Portington, 43, Paddington-street; Driver, 116, Crawford-street; Eveleigh, Hampstead-road; Smith and son, Albion-house, Fimlico; Debben, Holloway-house, Holloway; Worms and Co., 106, Whitechapel-road; J. and T. Venables, 103, Whitechapel; Stubbs, High-street, Kingsland; J. J. Weeks, Rotherhithe; Wade, Deptford; Mortlake; Seaton, Richmond; Messrs. Challicombe and Mayhew, Knightsbridge, &c. RAWORTH'S ROYAL SEWING THREAD may be procured as above, and at all Drapers, Haberdashers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

LADIES' Morning Wrappers, 5s. 6d. each!

fashionably made, and colours guaranteed.—The Manufacturer begs leave to call the attention of the Public to a general Stock of Goods connected with the BABY-LINEN and OUTFITTING TRADES. At the request of Ladies, catalogues may be forwarded on receipt of a postage stamp. List No. 1 describes articles adapted for Infants, with prices each. Nos. 2 and 3 consist of goods necessary for Young Ladies and Gentlemen from two to eight years, including a quantity of Long-cloth Drawers, neatly made, at 6s. 6d. the dozen. Nos. 4 and 5 comprise Under-clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, adapted for either hot or cold climates.

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At DOBSON'S Baby-Linen and Outfitting Warehouse, 127, High-street, Borough.

Ladies' Flannel Gowns, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., &c.

N.B. Orders executed with neatness and punctuality.

A vacancy for a genteel young Lady as an Apprentice. A small premium required.

WARWICK House, 144, Regent-street.—

FRENCH GOODS at HALF-PRICE, and NEW FABRICS of BRITISH MANUFACTURE.—MERRETT, SIMES, and RETT have the honour to inform the Nobility and the Public that they have for inspection a large collection of Spitalfields Silks, suitable for Court Dresses, Trains, &c., and useful qualities from 1s. 9d. to 3s. 3d. a yard; also Barège, Balzarine, and various new fabrics of British manufacture, which they can recommend for durability. The determination of the Nobility to wear only British manufactures having caused a depression in the sale of French silks, M. S., and M. have resolved to sell, at half price, the large stock of rich Brocades and Glacés which they had purchased for the Drawing Rooms this season.

REAL Valenciennes Lace Cheap.

Edgings - from 0s. 4d. to 1s. 3d. per yard.
Narrow Lace do. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. do.
Wide do. do. 2s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. do.
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K. and S. being the LARGEST IMPORTERS of Valenciennes Lace, they can, consequently, sell considerably cheaper than any other House; to prove which, they will send Patterns to any part of the Kingdom for inspection. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.—N. B. Real Black Lace will be very fashionable. K. and S. have just received a large lot, very cheap, consisting of Flounces, Falls, Scarfs, and Squares.

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES OF LINENDRAPERY GOODS THIS SEASON.

BROOKS' New and Extensive Premises are

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GENTS and YOUTHS' SHIRTS!!

BOYS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each.

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DITTO, all linen, "guaranteed," 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and so on.

Warranted well made, and a perfectly easy fit.

BOYS' STOUT CALICO NIGHT SHIRTS, 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d. each.

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